The New-York Times.

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THE RETREAT OF LEE.

The Whole Rebel Army Pushing for the Potomac.

The Route of Retreat Via Hagerstown and Williamsport.

The Army of the Potomac Pressing Closely Behind.

Desperate Efforts of the Rebels to Save Their Trains.

THE POTOMAC VERY HIGH.

Rumor of the Commencement of Another Battle Near Williamsport.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR CAVALRY.

Terrible Losses of the Enemy at Gettysburgh.

NEWS RECEIVED IN HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, July 7.

Gen. COUCH received information to-day, which is considered reliable, that Gen. LEE intends occupying and holding Maryland Heights until his army can recross the Potomac.

There is no news here to-day from the Army of the Potomac.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, July 7—6 P. M.

Information received here proves beyond a doubt the continued retreat of the rebels toward Hagerstown and Williamsport, with the intention of crossing the Potomac. Their wagon trains are all in front, and are being ferried across slowly in two flatboats.

The Potomac is very high—bank-full—and they cannot cross, their only pontoon bridge having been destroyed.

A large force of infantry prevented the capture of Williamsport by Gen. BUFORD, with his cavalry.

Our army is fast following them up, and a great battle will be fought before they succeed in getting away. This fight, it is hoped, will result in the capture or dispersion of the whole of LEE's army.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Later.—A dispatch from Loudon says a gentleman who arrived from Williamsport states, that a big fight was then going on, and that there were no rebels in the vicinity of Greencastle.

The whole rebel army appears to be on the bank of the river, and is no doubt making a desperate fight.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, July 7—Evening.

I have just received later and important intelligence from Williamsport.

The rebels were drawn up along the bank of the Potomac. The river was rolling and surging-brimful. The enemy had no pontoon bridges, and were ferrying their wagons across under great difficulty in two scows. The operation was so slow that it simply amounted to a stand-still.

Our army had already arrived at the scene, and *at 4 o'clock this afternoon a furious battle was progressing, in which the annihilation of the rebel army was almost reduced to a certainty.*

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, July 7—10:20 P. M.

The latest report here is that the whole rebel army is routed in utter panic.

They are fleeing in all directions, throwing away arms, abandoning guns, trains and everything for life.

TELEGRAM FROM FREDERICK, MD.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 7.

Mr. HENRY sends the following to this bureau from Frederick:

The rebels are known to be fortifying several gaps in the South Mountain, to cover their retreat across the Potomac. The main body of LEE's army will probably attempt to cross the Potomac at Hancock, for which point they are making in a disorganized, demoralized condition.

Our cavalry is operating vigorously on the rebel flanks and rear, capturing large numbers of prisoners. Several hundred wagons loaded with plunder, obtained in Pennsylvania, have been captured by our forces, and the prospect is that much of their ammunition and supply trains will be gobbled before they reach the Potomac.

Among the prisoners thus far captured are twenty-three Colonels, and a host of officers of inferior grades.

The rebels in the late battles lost thirteen General officers, killed, wounded or prisoners. A rebel Colonel, with whom I conversed, says that LEE's invading force did not exceed seventy-five thousand men. He had 180 pieces of artillery with him.

The rebel losses, as estimated by themselves, foot up thirty thousand. We have taken about twelve thousand prisoners, not including their wounded, who have all fallen into our hands.

Stirring news from PLEASANTON's cavalry may be expected within the next twenty-four hours. His forces are harassing the rebels in their retreat, playing havoc with their trains, &c.

Upward of fifty stand of colors were captured from the enemy.

NEWS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 7.

The *Press*, of this city, has the following special dispatches:

GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, July 5—2 P. M.

A dispatch from Gen. HAUPT, who is in the advance, announces that the rebels are rapidly retreating.

We are now moving all our sick and wounded in this vicinity into town.

Four o'clock, P. M.—The Twelfth army corps is on the march, and is now moving in haste through Littletown, towards Williamsport, to cut off the retreat of the flying rebels.

Our left wing has just received marching orders.

Part of the artillery and cavalry belonging to Gen. PLEASANTON's command is in motion toward Frederick.

BLOODY RUN, Monday, July 6.

Gen. JENKINS has made off with his rebel cavalry.

A portion of the rebel cavalry, under Gen. LEE, is reconnoitering the Potomac for a ford.

HANOVER, Penn., Monday, July 6.

Our cavalry has not ceased to harass the rebel rear.

The rebels have abandoned their wounded, and they are now mostly in our hands.

We have buried large numbers of their dead.

Gen. FARNSWORTH's body was recovered to-day.

Our scouts report that Gen. LEE is straining every nerve to gain a strong position in the South Mountain Gap.

LEE is in the country roads, which are almost impassable, and his men and animals are reported to be exhausted with great fatigue.

Another battle is imminent.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, July 6.

Gen. MCREYNOLDS sent forward a force to-day to discover the enemy toward Harper's Ferry.

The iron bridge at that place was so far destroyed as to be impracticable for the retreating rebels.

The rebels are retreating from Gettysburgh in all directions.

A wagon train conveying away wounded men was captured with its guard of 964 men to-day. They will be sent to Baltimore to-day.

Portions of the rebel army have passed through the South Mountain, but the Potomac is high and their pontoons are destroyed.

Gen. KILPATRICK is after the rebels sharply.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 7.

The *Inquirer* has the following special dispatches:

CARLISLE, Penn., Monday, July 6—6 P. M.

Reliable accounts from the front state that the rebels are in full retreat toward Hagerstown. They were at Williamsport at 6 P. M. on Sunday.

Gen. SEDGWICK is close in their rear with 25,000 fresh men.

The rebel loss is estimated at 30,000.

The battle-field is strewn with dead and wounded for miles.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Monday, July 6—P. M.

Heavy firing is heard in the direction of Clear Spring and Williamsport.

It is supposed that MULLIGAN has come up from Hancock.

It was Gen. LONGWORTH, not LONGSTREET, that was killed.

The enemy appear to be retreating in all directions.

Gen. GREGG is in full pursuit.

Gen. BUFORD is reported at Hagerstown with the regular National cavalry.

Gens. FITZHUGH LEE, W. F. LEE, and WADE HAMPTON were at Marion on Sunday night with a wagon-train seven miles long and 2,000 cavalry.

The citizens are bringing in large numbers of prisoners.

All accounts agree that the Potomac is much swollen.

TELEGRAMS FROM CARLISLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CARLISLE, Tuesday, July 7.

Deserters are arriving hourly, picked up straggling on the mountains—glad to get out of the rebel army. It is probable there are no rebels in Pennsylvania to-day. The militia force is large, and daily increasing in effectiveness.

The railroad is repaired from here to Scotland. It will be all open in a few days.

Gov. CURTIN arrived here at midnight. WHIT.

PRISONERS ARRIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 6.

The whole number of prisoners arrived here is 4,063, and more are on their way.

No intelligence has been received here of the capture of rebel prisoners by regiments or brigades.

IMMENSE STORES SAVED.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 7.

Capt. E. P. FITCH, Depot Quartermaster at Martinsburgh, Va., arrived in this city to-day at about 1 o'clock, with his train of wagons, horses and Government stores, amounting in value to over a million and a half. It will be remembered that it was said that much of this property had been destroyed and captured by the rebels on Gen. MILROY's retreat from Martinsburgh last Sunday week.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 7.

The first Union League regiment, with full ranks, is marching to the refreshment saloon, preparatory to starting for Harrisburgh.

MAJ.-GEN. BUTTERFIELD.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 7.

Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD passed through town to-day, for his home in New-York. His injuries are more severe than at first supposed. He suffers internally, and moves about with difficulty.

Gen. WARREN is now performing the duties of Chief of Staff.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Further Details of the Great Battles of Friday.

GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Sunday, July 5.

As the details, the incidents and the general history of the great victory are brought to light, it is clearly defined as the most hotly contested and destructive engagement of the great rebellion. The peculiar feature of the battle is the ferocity and desperation with which it was fought by both armies, and the glorious issue places the lustre of the National arms, and the valor of the Army of the Potomac in the imperishable annals of brilliant history.

The battle occupied three days. Six hours fighting on Wednesday, four hours on Thursday, and including the artillery firing on Friday, thirteen hours that day, making a total of twenty-three hours, during which the battle raged with extreme fury.

The momentous and decisive part of the battle was that on Friday. It began really at daylight, and continued until 10 o'clock, the principal part of the musketry fighting being on the right, with SLOCUM's corps. A lull of three hours followed, during which the enemy massed his artillery on our centre, held by HANCOCK with the Second, and NEWTON with the First corps. At 1 o'clock one hundred and twenty guns opened on that position, and rained shot and shell in a perfect deluge for one hour and forty minutes. A graphic description of this awful period has already been furnished to the TIMES by an abler pen than mine, for that writer and one of the TIMES' messengers had the exciting felicity of enduring that storm of iron during the whole time. Mr. WILKESON is to-day engaged in the mournful duty of obtaining the remains and effects of his eldest son, the gallant young BAYARD, who was mortally wounded on Wednesday, left on the field, and dying finally, after ten hours' suffering, without a friend or a word to soothe the dying agonies of his soul. Lieut. WILKESON was but nineteen years old, yet had command of Battery G, Fourth regular artillery. His death adds another noble soul to the holocaust of this terrible war.

I rode this morning over the entire length of the battle-field, and it is not too much to say, for I have seen nearly every other battle-field in Maryland and Virginia, that the slaughter was perfectly unparalleled. Our details were busily engaged in collecting and burying the dead, and the ghastly, terrible sights were enough to shock a heart of adamant.

The vast number of dead lying in front of SLOCUM's line, on the right, and of HANCOCK's and NEWTON's on the centre, attracted much comment. They had been literally mown down by whole ranks at a single discharge. SLOCUM accomplished a bloody repulse of EWELL's corps on Friday morning, sustaining but small loss himself, his position being very formidable, against which the enemy insanely charged.

But the field, full of the greatest incidents and the scene of the most desperate fighting, was on the centre, in front of HANCOCK and NEWTON, against whom LONGSTREET's corps was precipitated. The enemy's front was that of one division in line of battle; there were two such lines, and a very heavy line of skirmishers, almost equal to another line of battle. Out of their concealment in the woods they came across the open fields and up the gentle crest, on the top of which was our line—a weak line of men behind a line of defences hastily thrown up and composed partly of stone walls, partly of rifle-pits, and partly of natural projections of soil and rock. The first charge was repulsed; the line broke and fell back before it had reached a point two-thirds the way over. A second line was formed; the officers came to the front, and with the onset of fierce and brutal hearts they rushed. Our men looked with astonishment, while fighting with great vigor; their line was dangerously weak; the defences were not formidable. A few men temporarily gave way; our advance, in some instances, slightly faltered. The artillery engaged was small in force, having been seriously weakened during the early part of the fight. The rebels came on so close that their expressions of fierce rage were plainly distinguished; some of them actually gained the inside of the first wall—but they never returned. Our immortal men, nerved to a degree of desperation never before equaled, poured forth such a devastating fire, and the artillery joining with its terrible canister, that the two long lines of the foe literally sank into the earth. Of the divisions of PICKETT and HETH, who made that charge, composed of eight brigades, positively not two brigades returned uninjured across the field. *The color-bearers of thirty-five rebel regiments,* who were in that charge, were shot down, the colors fell on the field, and were gathered by the victorious veterans of the Second corps. Being repulsed, large numbers of the enemy started back on the retreat, but our fire was so destructive that they fell flat on their faces, or again rushed about and implored mercy at our hands as prisoners of war. Seven Colonels of rebel regiments were buried on that field this morning; eight more were captured, beside those who were wounded and crawled or were taken off. Among the rebel officers killed and captured on that front were BARKSDALE on Thursday; Garnett killed, and Armistead wounded on Friday;—these general officers; Col. Magruder, brother of Gen. Magruder, killed; Col. Lee, of the Forty-eighth Virginia is a prisoner; Col. Allen, of the Forty-eighth Georgia is killed; Col. Miller, of the Forty-second Mississippi is a prisoner and wounded; Col. Frye, of the Thirteenth Alabama, and Col. Asborn, of Virginia are both prisoners. All these captured or destroyed by the brigade of Gen. Webb, a most intrepid officer, who won, with many others, the highest plaudits for his conduct.

A peculiar fact concerning our position is contained in the expression of surprise which the rebel officers uttered when they crossed our lines as prisoners of war. One of the Colonels said, as he looked at our thin line, "Where are the men who fought us?" "Here," said a Captain. "My God!" exclaimed the Colonel, "if we only had another line we could have whipped you;" and then, still gazing about him with astonishment, he continued, with great emphasis, "*By G—d, we could have whipped you as it was!*" This is a positive fact, and illustrates how the noble Army of the Potomac can yet fight, after all the imputations of demoralization and inefficiency which have been heaped upon it.

The Second division of the Second corps loses 42 officers killed and wounded, and 1,786 enlisted men killed and wounded.

The highest praise is awarded to Gens. HANCOCK and NEWTON, for their distinguished conduct on this portion of the field. HANCOCK was severely wounded in the thigh, but remained, laying on his back on the field, and giving the orders. Gen. NEWTON was especially active in supporting the line on the right with reinforcements.

History will never chronicle a tenth part of the gallant deeds performed during these bloody days; but the satisfaction of having nobly performed his duty shall be the sweet recompense of every patriot's heart.

The enemy, by a partially secret and ignominious retreat, has awarded to this gallant army the acknowledgment of victory. His forces are now on their way back to Virginia, beaten, weakened and demoralized by a terrible defeat; he is hotly pursued, a victorious army on his rear, a strong local force on his flank, and a swollen river in his front, are the obstacles to his successful retreat.

I regret to say that my esteemed friend, Capt. JAMES J. GRIFFITHS, of Gen. HOWARD's Staff, was severely wounded in the hip to-day while reconnoitering the enemy's rear line in company with the General. The wound is not dangerous.

L. L. CROUNSE.

DOINGS OF THE CAVALRY.

Gen. Kilpatrick's Attack upon the Enemy's Right Flank—Daring Movement—Loss of Gen. Farnsworth, &c.

ON THE BATTLEFIELD, Friday, July 3, 1863.

Gen. KILPATRICK this morning marched to attack the right flank of the enemy, with a view of forcing it in upon his parked train, and creating a panic in the enemy's ranks. Unfortunately, owing to a change of programme at a late hour, a misunderstanding occurred as to the point of concentration and one brigade, commanded by Gen. CARSER, went in a different direction from that intended, and the error was not discovered until the brigade was engaged, and could not then be well spared. This deficiency was in part supplied at a late hour by the arrival of Gen. MERRITT's brigade. Gen. KILPATRICK found the enemy—infantry, cavalry and artillery—occupying a strong position, and after skirmishing and driving in the enemy's line of skirmishers upon his support—in which the First and Fifth regulars took a prominent part, and notwithstanding his deficiency of force, determined to make an attempt to carry out his instructions. The First Vermont, Col. PRESTON, and First Virginia, were ordered to charge. Led by Gen. FARNSWORTH, they moved forward rapidly, drove the enemy's infantry skirmishers from a stone-wall, leaped the wall and drove them pell-mell for more than a mile, under a galling fire of grape and canister in front, and rifles on our flank. Some of the men, indeed, went so far that, instead of returning with their command, they passed on a mile to the right, where they struck the left of our infantry line, and were thus enabled to regain their commands in safety. Gen. FARNSWORTH had one horse killed under him, and seizing another dashed on, and has not been seen since. It is supposed he was taken prisoner. ELDER's battery, as usual, was managed with consummate skill, and for the first time in this war, I believe, a battery was silenced, so situated that it could not be seen. This was done twice or three times. Some forty or fifty prisoners were captured, and a large number of the enemy's dead now cover the field. The position gained in this charge was an untenable one, and, therefore, at nightfall Gen. KILPATRICK withdrew his command to a position a little in advance of the one first taken in the morning. Although the special object of this flank movement was not accomplished, rebel prisoners admit that it prevented the enemy from massing their forces upon the right of our army, as they had intended to do.

At this hour I am unable to obtain a correct list of killed and wounded. The loss in killed is estimated at twenty, and wounded at about a hundred.

DANIEL HURLEY, of the Fifth New-York cavalry, was killed by a shell passing through his body. The same shell killed a horse, and afterward exploded and wounded several soldiers. JOHN BULKLEY, of the Fifth New-York, was wounded by this shell. The Fifth was at the time supporting ELDER's battery.

Albert Green, First Vermont—wounded.

—— Brounel, First Vermont—wounded.

Adjutant-General First Virginia cavalry—killed.

Lieut. Leisure, of this regiment, was also killed.

Capt. Phillips and Lieut. Wilson, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment, were wounded.

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Brinton, of the Eighteenth, had a horse killed under him—the second within a week.

The Chaplain, Capt. Harris, and another officer of the First Virginia, were killed.

Capt. Parsons, First Vermont—wounded in the shoulder.

Lieut. Cheney, First Vermont, was wounded in the hip.

Capt. Cushman, First Vermont—missing.

I shall forward a full list of the killed and wounded to-morrow.

Capt. DAHLGREN, of Gen. MEADE's Staff, yesterday captured one of JEFF. DAVIS' bearers of dispatches at Hagerstown. On his person was found a letter to LEE from JEFF. DAVIS, finding fault with the campaign in Pennsylvania, and urging him to return forthwith.

The heat during the day yesterday was very oppressive, and many men were prostrated in the ranks.

E. A. PAUL.

THE CASUALTIES.

List of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Second Vermont Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, in the Battles of the 2d and 3d July instant.

We are indebted to Mr. GEORGE H. BIGELOW, proprietor of the Burlington *Daily Times*, and Acting Quartermaster of the Twelfth Vermont regiment, for the following list (nearly complete) of the casualties of the Vermont brigade.

Brig.-Gen. G. J. Stannard—leg.
Capt. A. G. Foster, Ins.-Gen. Staff—leg.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lt.-Col. W. D. Munson—slightly.
Sergt.-Maj. H. H. Smith—killed.
1st Lieut. John T. Sennott, Co. A—mortally.
Sergt. Thos. Blake, Co. A—mortally.
John Shanaghan, Co. A—mortally.
John Cane, Co. A—missing.
J. Bruin, Co. A—missing.
J. Catlan, Co. A—missing.
Anthony Donnelly, Co. A—missing.
J. Herigan, Co. A—missing.
C. M. Nellis, Co. A—missing.
P. R. Ready, Co. A—missing.
W. Woodrude, Co. A—miss'g.
J. H. Wilson, Co. B—killed.
S. G. Dana, Co. B—severely.
D. Parker, Co. B—severely.
A. H. Chase, Co. B—severely.
J. Simmons, Co. C—sev'ly.
H. Martin, Co. C—sev'ly.
S. W. Benjamin, Co. C—sli.
J. S. Caswell, Co. C—slight.
A. Nye, Co. C—slightly.
W. C. Snow, Co. C—slight.
H. Wakefield, Co. C—slight.
C. Watson, Co. C—slightly.
H. Miles, Co. C—slightly.
G. Pierce, Co. C—missing.
V. Genart, Co. C—missing.
O. Marsell, Co. D—killed.
W. Morch, Co. D—killed.
Sergt. J. F. Dinsmore, Co. D—wounded, severely.
Corp. J. M. Chapin, Co. E—severely.
Corp. D. Butler, Co. E—severely.
D. M. Dickenson, Co. E—severely.
W. Whitney, Co. E—severely.
John Hull, Co. E—severely.
Sergt. J. D. Catlin, Co. E—slightly.
J. Daniels, Co. E—slightly.
L. G. Seely, Co. E—slightly.
S. O. Wells, Co. E—slightly.
S. C. Sanborn, Co. E—slightly.
Corp. Henry Russell, Co. F—killed.
Corp. Geo. F. Baldwin, Co. F—wounded severely.
— Lawrence, Co. F—slightly.
— Kelly, Co. F—slightly.
— Mathews, Co. F—slightly.
— Byron, Co. F—slightly.
Capt. M. B. Williams, Co. G—dangerously.
Sergt. Albert Kingsley, Co. F—slightly
Corp. J. W. Hitchcock, Co. G—severely.
Corp. John Combs, Co. G—slightly.
Horace Blaisdell, Co. G—severely.
P. Carey, Co. A—killed.
Michael McAnerny, Co. A—mortally.
M. Mulley, Co. A—mortally.
Corp. T. W. Sibley, Co. A—severely.
J. Hanlon, Co. A—severely.
A. Guinett, Co. A—severely.
P. Monaghan, Co. A—seve'ly.
J. Wallace, Co. A—severely.
Corp. J. Dolph, Co. B—slight.
D. L. Stoddard, Co. B—slight.
C. Carpenter, Co. B—slightly.
Z. Keyes, Co. B—slightly.
O. G. Mills, Co. B—slightly.
L. K. Dow, Co. B—slightly
J. W. Richardson, Co. B—sli'y
G. Stoddard, Co. B—missing.
S. A. Fiske, Co. B—missing.
Color Sergt. D. A. Marble, Co. C—severely.
J. E. Ballou, Co. C—severely.
S. S. Pratt, Co. C—severely.
Sergt. J. Harmon, Co. D—severely.
L. M. Bently, Co. D—sev.
M. P. Scullin, Co. D—sev.
Corp. R. G. Griffin, Co. D—slightly.
W. Crosby, Co. D—slightly.
John Johnson, Co. D—slight.
H. Tomlinson, Co. D—slight.
G. W. Lee, Co. D—slightly.
O. S. Kerr, Co. E—killed.
Lieut. F. Kenfield, Co. D—wounded, severely.
Corp. C. Wescott, Co. E—wounded, severely.
Thos. Snell, Co. G—severely.
Corp. Geo. Cutting, Co. G—slight.
Jude Newcity, Co. G—slight.
John Tague, Co. G—severe.
Wm. Warner, Co. G—slight.
Henry Heath, Co. G—slight.
Corp. James L. Martin, Co. H—dangerous.
Andrew E. Osgood, Co. H—slight.
Wm. Roak, Co. H—slight.
Nelson Cattaract, Co. H—slight.
H. Wilson, Co. H—slight.
B. W. Wright, Co. I—dangerous.
C. E. Seaver, Co. I—dangerous.
Frank Jangraw, Co. I—slight.
W. L. Blanchard, Co. I—slight.
Martin French, Co. I—severely.
Corp. Church, Co. K—killed.
Serg't James Halloway, Co. K—slight.
John Elliott, Co. K—arm.
Oliver Parizo, Co K—slight.
C. H. Butterfield, Co. K—slight.
E. H. Richardson, Co. K—slight.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Sergt. Vaughn, Co. C—killed.
Thos. Burns, Co. C—killed.
— Sykes, Co. C—severely.
W. Sheldon, Co. C—slightly.
E. Stone, Co. C—slightly.
— Leonard, Co. C—slightly.
— Sheridan, Co. C—slightly.
Corp. J. H. Goodrich, Co. D—missing.
F. C. Howe, Co. D—slightly.
G. S. Lee, Co. D—slightly.
T. S. Hunt, Co. D—missing.
P. Carney, Co. D—missing.
Corp. W. U. Sturtevant, Co. E—killed.
John Brunell, Co. E—killed.
T. Dutton, Co. E—killed.
E. H. Fisk, Co. E—killed.
Sergt. D. G. Browne, Co. E—slightly.
Corp. C. Meade, Co. G—killed
W. Green, Co. G—killed.
C. W. Ross, Co. G—killed.
Sergt. T. Bissonnette, Co. G—mortally.
M. Furlong, Co. G—severely
Corp. H. Frazer, Co. G—slightly.
C. Delong, Co. G—missing.
C. E. Snow, Co. H—severely.
A. Noyes, Co. H—severely.
W. O. Doubleday, Co. H—severely.
Sergt. P. O. White, Co. H—slightly.
A. Bassett, Co. H—slightly.
L. L. Baird, Co. H—slightly.
P. Chenson, Co. H—slightly.
G. Hawley, Co. H—slightly.
L. E. Hanley, Co. H—slightly.
C. Yellow—slightly.
G. N. Wright—slightly.
U. Jacobs—slightly.
N. Tatro—slightly.
H. B. Allen—slightly, mis'g.
T. Peane—missing.
W. Merrill—missing.
T. Barry—severely.
S. Carey—missing.
M. Ryan—missing.
J. Bower—slightly.
P. F. White, Co. E—slightly
J. B. Browlinan, Co. E—slightly.
H. K. Perry, Co. E—slightly.
W. H. Olmstead, Co. E—slightly.
N. S. Sherman, Co. E—slightly.
G. Merling, Co. F—killed.
Lieut. J. H. Bosworth, Co. F—severely.
S. B. Rice, Co. F—slightly.
F. W. Smith, Co. F—slightly.
A. Jones, Co. F—slightly.
L. Ward, Co. F—slightly.
A. Marnes, Co. F—slightly.
D. M. Ware, Co. F—missing.
J. B. Perkins, Co. F—missing.
P. Humphrey, Co. F—missing
M. Callaghan, Co. G—slightly.
C. Milleniff, Co. G—slightly.
H. H. Spooner, Co. G—slightly.
J. Levigne, Co. G—slightly
E. Baldwin, Co. G—slightly
L. Kent, Co. G—slightly.
H. Steiner, Co. G—slightly.
F. R. Rice, Co. H—missing.
Sergt. M. A. Clarke, Co. I—killed.
J. W. Dalliston, Co. I—killed.
Lieut. W. H. Hamilton—severely.
Sergt. L. Dickerman—mortally.
Corp. S. M. Southard—mortally.
A. Dachne—mortally.
Sergt. E. F. Swett, Co. H—killed.
L. Allen—slightly.
J. Beaumont—slightly.
L. B. Gray—slightly.
H. Scradon—slightly.
J. Tint—slightly.
J. O. Titus—slightly.
A. Wheeler—missing.
S. Geer—missing.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Chas. Morse, Co. A—killed.
Ira Emery—killed.
Capt. H. A. Eaton—sever'y.
Sergt. E. A. Eaton—sev'ly.
D. Abbott—slightly.
W. H. Gee—slightly.
P. Howard—slightly.
C. T. Larnerd—slightly.
A. A. Rice—slightly.
[illegible]—slightly.
G. Waldo—slightly.
A. A. Moody—slightly.
Lieut. J. Tarbell—slightly.
J. Vassie—slightly.
W. Bennett—slightly.
W. Conant—slightly.
A. Leavitt, Jr.—slightly.
A. G. Barnes—slightly.
Sergt. L. S. Emery—miss'g.
John Fowler—missing.
J. Goldthwaite—missing.
H. T. Hibbard—missing.
W. Waldo—missing.
Sergt. W. W. Ramsey—severely.
Sergt. J. Mann—severely.
Corp. D. H. Stedman—severely.
J. M. Joy—mortally.
J. J. Miller, Co. B—mortally.
H. B. Cobb, Co. B—slightly.
Sgt. P. Baldwin, Co. C—killed.
S. A. Winship, Co. C—killed.
Joseph Ashley, Co. C—killed.
Joel Spaulding, Co. C—killed.
Corp. H. Fletcher, Co. C—severely.
H. H. Carlisle, Co. C—sev.
Alfred Moore, Co. C—sev.
[illegible] L. Bixbey, Co. C—sev.
Corp. V. N. Earle, Co. C—sev.
W. C. Lamb, Co. C—sli'y.
A. Rowell, Co. C—slightly.
J. W. Purse, Co. C—sli'y.
L. D. Miner, Co. C—slightly.
D. Johnston, Co. C—sli'y.
G. Kingston, Co. C—sli'y.
J. P. Johnston, Co. C—sli'y.
B. A. White, Co. E—slightly
H. W. White, Co. E—slightly.
O. Rice, Co. E—slightly.
A. L. Thompson, Co. E—slightly.
W. S. Swift, Co. E—missing.
C. G. Tarbell, Co. E—missing.
Second Lt. C. B. Lawton, Co. F—severely.
A. Reed, Co. F—slightly.
E. Hascall, Co F—missing.
J. P. Cooper, Co. F—missing.
First Lieut. B. C. Dutton, Co. G—slightly.
H. E. King, Co. G—slightly.
J. E. Keith, Co. G—slightly.
C. F. Gardener, Co. G—slightly.
E. P. Davis, Co. H—killed.
C. P. Shepard, Co. H—killed.
Sergt. F. A. R. Packard, Co. H—severely.
Sergt. J. Carlisle, Co. H—severely.
Sergt. J. Mundey, Co. H—severely.
Sergt. A. J. Ellis, Co. H—mortally.
Sergt. R. J. Benjamin, Co. H—slightly.
G. A. Jacobs—mortally.
J. M. Martin, Co. D—killed.
M. L. Cooke, Co. D—killed.
John Dyer, Co. D—sev.
L. Cooke, Co. D—severely.
Corp. A. T. Wilder, Co. D—severely.
A. J. Stearns, Co. D—sli'y.
W. J. Howe, Co. D—sli'y.
R. W. Parks, Co. D—sli'y.
P. A. Chapman, Co. D—sli'y.
R. A. Hart, Co. D—slightly.
L. P. Daley, Co. D—sli'y.
P. D. Holbrook, Co. D—slightly.
J. C. Butler, Co. D—sli'y.
Corp. R. H. Tarbell, Co. E—killed.
Wm. Fenell, Co. E—killed.
Corp. H. C. White, Co. E—severely.
W. H. Rogers, Co. E—sev.
W. W. Walker, Co. E—sev.
Corp. A. J. Brannon, Co. E—severely.
A. Rugbe, Co. F—severely.
D. Chandler, Co. F—slightly.
C. C. Bemis, Co. F—severely.
C. Barker, Co. F—slightly.
A. Pike, Co. F—slightly.
T. Miner, Co. F—slightly.
E. Thompson, Co. F—severely
Corp. D. S. Balls, Co. F—slightly.
W. H. Barrett, Co. F—slightly
T. N. Marsh, Co. F—severely
J. Hull, Co. H—missing.
Levi Blanchard, Co. H—missing.
W. Kelly, Co. K—slightly.
J. W. Haight, Co. K—slightly.
M. H. Graves, Co. K—slightly.
H. Hadley, Co. K—slightly.
E. H. Dudley, Co. K—severely.
C. Connell, Co. K—missing.
B. Lockwood, Co. K—missing.
J. Griswold, Co. K—missing.
D. Penkhouse, Co. K—missing.
Corp. H. S. Holden, Co. K missing.

SUMMARY.

355 killed, wounded and missing for the three regiments, as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Thirteenth	9	79	26
Fourteenth	17	69	28
Sixteenth	17	92	20

Casualties among Officers.

Col. Stone, commanding Bucktail brigade, wounded and taken prisoner.

Adjt.-Gen. John E. Parsons, missing.

Daniel Geish, Aid to Col. Stone, hit with spent ball.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Capt. C. M. Cunningham Co. A—wounded
Capt. G. N. Reichardt, Co. C—wounded.
Capt. Ash r Gaylard, Co. D—killed.
Capt. Wm. A. Tubbs, Co. F—wounded.
Capt. C. K. Hughes, Co. I—wounded.
Lieut. C. C. Platz, Co. A—wounded.
Lieut. Wm. Lafrance, Co. E—wounded.
Lieut. H. M. Gordon, Co. F—wounded.
Lieut. Lyman Nicholson, Co. G—wounded.
Lieut. C. W. Betzenberger, Co. I—killed.
Lieut. O. E. Vaughn, Co. K—wounded.
Adjt. J. Jones—missing.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut.-Col. H. Dwight—wounded.
Capt. Alfred A. Scofield, Co. A—killed.
Capt. Brice H. Blair, Co. I—wounded.
Lieut. Lewis Bodine, Co. A—wounded.
Lieut. S. P. Seely, Co. F—wounded.
Lieut. Myron Fellows, Co. F—wounded.
Lieut. Alfred A. Thompson, Co. I—wounded.
Capt. J. H. Bassler, Co. C—wounded.
Lieut. John G. Botorf, Co. C—wounded.
Capt. Geo W. Soult, Co. H—wounded.
Capt. J. C. Johnson, Co. K—missing.
Lieut. H. F. Reynolds, Co. K—missing.
Lieut. C. F. Buckley, Co. K—missing.
Capt. F. C. Jones, Co. G—wounded.
Lieut. John F. Miller, Co. G—wounded.
Capt. John Irvin, Co. B—wounded.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Wister—wounded and prisoner.
Lieut.-Col. Huidekofer—arm amputated.
Maj. F. Chamberlin—w'n'd.
Adjt. R. L. Ashurst—w'n'd.
Capt. C. C. Widder, Co. A—wounded and missing.
Lieut. Chancellor, Co. B—wounded.
Lieut. Chetburn, Co. B—wounded.
Capt. Dougal, Co. D—w'n'd.
Lieut. G. B. Perkins, Co C—wounded.
Lieut. J. Q. Carpenter, Co. E—missing.
Capt. Gimbie, Co. F—miss'g.
Lieut. Sears, Co. F—wounded and missing.
Lieut. Keyser, Co. F—w'n'd and missing.
Capt. Sigler, Co. G—w'n'd.
Lieut. M. J. Rose, Co. G—wounded and missing.

TWENTY-SIXTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut.-Col. Hanzborbel—wounded.
Maj. H'y Baletz—wounded.
Adj. Alb't Walter—missing.
Capt. Francis Lackner, Co. B—wounded.
Capt. Domschke, Co. B—missing.
Capt. Smith, Co. I—missing.
Lieut. Steinwheir, Co. B—wounded.
Lieut. Young, Co. C—killed.
Lieut. Lovak, Co. C—killed.
Lieut. Bartal, Co. D—wounded.
Lieut. Burkhardt, Co. D—wounded.
Lieut. Jwenger, Co. E—wounded.
Lieut. Troemel, Co. F—wounded.
Lieut. Fuerstenberg, Co. G—wounded.
Lieut. Marchauer, Co. H—wounded.
Lieut. Conrad Grede, Co. A—wounded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. John M. Stiffan, Co. H, 71st Penn. Vols.
Lieut. Granger, Co. D, 111th New-York Vols.
Lieut. Sutton Jones, Co. E, 72d Pennsylvania Vols.
Capt. A. McBride, Co. D, 72d Pennsylvania Vols.
Sergt. A. F. Strick, Co. D, 72d Pennsylvania Vols.
Capt. Wm. H. Dull, Co. B, 71st Pennsylvania Vols.
Lieut. F. Everetts, Co. D, 71st Pennsylvania Vols.—slightly.
Lieut. Stiles H. Bodin, Co. I, 71st Pennsylvania Vols.—missing.
Adj. S. D. Hutchinson, 71st Penn. Vols.—missing.
Lieut.-Col. Dickinson, Gen. Meade's Staff—arm.
Col. Colville, 1st Minnesota—wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Adams, 1st Minnesota—wounded.
Maj. Downey, 1st Minnesota—wounded.
Capt. Muller, Co. B, 1st Minnesota—killed.
Capt. Mesick, Co. H, 1st Minnesota—killed.
Lieut. Bruce, Co. I, 1st Minnesota—killed.
Lieut. May, Co. B, 1st Minnesota—slightly.
Lieut. Sinclair, Co. B, 1st Minnesota—slightly.
Lieut. Mason, Co. D, 1st Minnesota—severely.
Capt. Farrell, Co. C, 1st Minnesota—severely.
Adjt. Teller—slight.

LATE NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebels in Profound Ignorance of the Whereabout of Lee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 7.

Officers arrived this evening from the flag of truce boat last sent to City Point, bring back rebel news, and files of Richmond papers to July 4. Profound ignorance was existing as to the whereabouts of LEE's forces, and the progress of the great battle. The rebel authorities had peremptorily ordered LEE's return. The belief was current that he was safe in the Shenandoah Valley.

The *Sentinel*, and *Enquirer*, of July 4, both contain accounts of the skirmish of the 2d inst., between the rebel forces under Maj.-Gen. D. H. HILL and our troops under Col. WEST, near Bottom's Bridge. They claim to have driven our forces four miles, to Tunstall's Station, and acknowledge a loss of only two men. On the same day, they say, two thousand Federal mounted infantry, with artillery, went into King William County and captured nearly all the Home Guard. They suppose DIX and KEYES to be making in a northwest direction, to cut off railroad connections.

The *Enquirer* of July 4 also publishes an arrival from Shippensburgh of a Georgian, reporting LEE's army anxious to get at the "Melish," but fear an opportunity will not be afforded them so long as the "St. Lawrence" is passable.

The *Sentinel* Extra of July 4, gives, under head of "Important from Louisiana," unofficial information by telegraph from Jackson, Miss. It states that an officer had just arrived, reporting that Gen. MAGRUDER and DICK TAYLOR crossed the Mississippi at Kenner, ten miles above New-Orleans, marching on that city, which is garrisoned only by fifteen hundred Federal troops.

VICKSBURG.

VICTORY!

Gen. Grant's Celebration of the Fourth of July.

Unconditional Surrender of the Rebel Stronghold.

THE NEWS OFFICIAL.

Dispatch from Admiral Porter to the Navy Department.

Great Rejoicing Throughout the Country.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 7—1 P. M.

The following dispatch has just been received:

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK, July 4, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I HAVE THE HONOR TO INFORM YOU THAT VICKSBURGH SURRENDERED TO THE UNITED STATES FORCES ON THE 4TH OF JULY.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
D. D. PORTER,
Acting Rear-Admiral.

UNOFFICIAL REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, July 7.

The dispatch boat has just arrived here from Vicksburgh. She left at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The passengers announce that Gen. PEMBERTON sent a flag of truce on the morning of the 4th of July, and offered to surrender if his men were allowed to march out.

Gen. GRANT is reported to have replied that no men should leave, except as prisoners of war.

Gen. PEMBERTON then, after consultation with his commanders, unconditionally surrendered.

This news is perfectly reliable.

THE HERO OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Ever hopefully, but with feverish interest, the loyal people of the North have been watching more than seven weeks for the great news of the fall of Vicksburgh, that at last came yesterday as the crowning sheaf in the full harvest of Independence Day Victories. Now that the victory is assured, our readers will doubtless like to read somewhat of the history of the man who is the instrument of its achievement—Maj.-Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, in whom has centered so much of interest and of hope.

Gen. GRANT, whose brilliant exploits since the commencement of hostilities have fairly won for him the title of hero of the Mississippi Valley, was born at Point Pleasant, Clairmont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822, and entered West Point Military Academy, from his native State, in 1839, where he graduated with honors July 1, 1843, with the brevet rank of second lieutenant, receiving his appointment of Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry Sept. 30, 1845. Though but 40 years old, he has been oftener under fire than any other man living on this continent, excepting that great chieftain now reposing on his laurels, Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT. He was in every battle in Mexico that was possible for any one man to be in. He followed the victorious standard of Gen. TAYLOR on the Rio Grande, and was in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey. He was with Gen. SCOTT at Vera Cruz, and participated in every battle from the Gulf to the City of Mexico. He was breveted first lieutenant September 8, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Molino del Rey, and on the 13th of the same month he was breveted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chepultepec. He has received the baptism of fire. No young officer came out of the Mexican war with more distinction than GRANT, and the records of the War Department bear official testimony of his gallant and noble deeds. He resigned the service on the 31st of July, 1854, being then full captain in the Fourth infantry, and in 1860, he settled at Galena, Illinois.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he was one of the first to offer his services to the Government, saying that, as he had been educated by the Government, that Government was entitled to his services in its time of perils. He was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first regiment Illinois Volunteers, and went into actual service in Missouri, remaining with his regiment until promoted a Brigadier-General, with commission and rank from the 17th of May, 1861. His commands in Missouri were important, and he discharged every duty with great fidelity and advantage to the public service. With a military head and a military hand he everywhere evoked order from chaos. Military discipline, order and economy traveled in his path. In time, he was made a Brigadier-General, and intrusted with the important command of the district of Cairo, and how diligently, how faithfully, how satisfactorily he discharged all his duties, is well known to the country. While in that command, learning of a movement about being made by the rebels at Columbus to send out a large force to cut off Col. OGLESBY, who had gone into Missouri after that roaming bandit JEFF. THOMPSON, by a sudden and masterly stroke he fell upon Belmont, and after a brilliant and decisive action, in which he and his troops displayed great bravery, he broke up the rebel camp with great loss, and then returned to Cairo. The expedition was broken up, OGLESBY's command was saved, and everything was accomplished that was expected.

In time came the operations up the Cumberland and Tennessee, rivers and by a singular coincidence, on the 29th day of January, 1862, without any suggestion from any source, Gen. GRANT and Commodore FOOTE, always acting in entire harmony, applied for permission to move up those rivers, which was granted. The gunboats and land forces moved up to Fort Henry

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Progress of the Siege of Port Hudson.

The Third Assault not yet Made.

THE STORMING PARTY ALL READY.

Destruction of a Rebel Fort by a New Battery on the Left.

Numerous Desertions from the Rebel Garrison.

A REBEL ATTACK ON DONALDSONVILLE.

A Force of 2,000 Repulsed by 200 of Our Men.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Gen. Augur's Headquarters,
Before Port Hudson, Saturday, June 27, 1863.

I had hoped to be able, before this, to send you the glorious intelligence of our flag waving over Port Hudson, but although nothing whatever has occurred since my last to diminish the confidence we then felt in the ultimate result—on the contrary, much to strengthen it—I am sorry to say we are still outside of, instead of within the ramparts.

Although we have not yet succeeded in reducing the place, you must not imagine that we have been idle. Day after day, and night after night, have we been stealing on to the enemy's works, on all sides, and by every species of engineering skill, until we have now got so close upon them as to be counting by feet instead of yards—one point of our approaches being actually within *fifty feet* of the enemy's breastworks.

For several days past, until yesterday afternoon, there has been the most extraordinary cessation of hostilities on both sides; not from any actual truce, but by a sort of mutual understanding between the skirmishers. Instead, therefore, of having our ears harassed night and day by the discordant sounds of cannons, musketry, and bursting shells, we have for some few days been enjoying a delicious kind of picnic in these glorious old magnolia forests, with nothing to break the monotony but riding round from battery to battery, and from one intrenchment to another, to mark the progress of our engineers. The highest credit is due to them, and also to Brig.-Gen. Arnold, Chief of Artillery, for the skill and industry they have exhibited. The latter has, on this occasion, sustained his well earned reputation as a man of most untiring energy, and I have no doubt that the efficiency of his plans will soon speak for itself. At all hours of the day, and at every portion of our extended lines, he may be seen actively directing and superintending the works intrusted to him—very frequently accompanied by the commanding General himself, who seems to live in his saddle. Considering that this is a semi-tropical climate, and in the hottest season of the year, their exertions are prodigious.

THE GREAT NEW BATTERY.

The work of perhaps greatest interest along our whole line is an immense battery, just completed, at our extreme left, in full view of the river, and immediately opposite the strongest of the rebel works, known as the "Citadel."

This battery was built by Maj. J. Bailey, of the Fourth Wisconsin, acting Engineer Officer of Gen. Sherman's Staff, and is not only a magnificent piece of workmanship, but appears almost marvelous, considering the very short space of time in which it was erected. It was commenced on the night of Tuesday, the 16th, and completed by the evening of Tuesday, the 23d.

This battery mounts two 9-inch navy guns—three 24-pounders, two 30-pound Parrotts, three 20-pound Parrotts, two 8-inch howitzers, and six Napoleon guns. There are, besides, three mortars and one 8-inch howitzer, and a separate battery alongside. The breastworks are laid out in two straight lines, meeting almost at an angle of forty-five degrees, and cover an extent of little over four hundred feet, the whole being constructed of cotton-bales, sand-bags and earth. Following the declivity, toward the river, a splendid series of rifle-pits are also constructed.

In the erection were employed six companies of Col. J. Hodge's Louisiana engineers, (First engineers of the *Corps d'Afrique*,) under Maj. G. D. Robinson, and two regiments of Ullman's brigade, making about 1,400 negroes in all. These worked night and day continually—two parties of 700 men relieving each other at intervals.

On Wednesday, the 24th, I rode over with Maj. G. B. Halsted, Gen. Augur's Assistant Adjutant-General, and Col. Prince, of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, to inspect the works, and as we climbed the steep declivity on which the are planted, and stood fairly within them, the scene was truly magnificent.

Seeing our men mounted, above which proudly waved the old flag, in groups on the ramparts, I was induced to do the same, and shall never forget the first impression. There, right in front, and apparently within a stone's throw, stood the rebel "citadel," bristling with cannon, their hateful bunting planted on it, and the enemy, officers and men, lounging upon their parapets, just as carelessly as our own. Between them and us lay a small ravine running down to the river, and although I was informed that they were only three hundred yards off, it was impossible to realize that they were even so far. Far down below—to our left and their right—lay the broad surface of the Mississippi, with its silent shore beyond; and immediately in front and to our right expanded the whole panorama of Port Hudson, with its beautiful wooded lands, dotted with tents and other signs of war.

It seemed so extraordinary to find our men and theirs manning the ramparts without any symptom of hostility, that I could not help asking what it meant. I was told that, for days past—indeed through the whole formation of this important battery—both sides had refrained from firing on each other; not from any positive orders, but through a mutual understanding among themselves. If it answered *their* purpose of course it answered *our's*; but what kind of reason the rebels could have for allowing us, with impunity, to build this tremendous armament right under their very noses passes my comprehension.

ATTACK ON THE CITADEL.

If this rebel equanimity resulted from any contempt of the works we were erecting in front of them, they have had reason already to think differently. My visit on the 24th was well-timed, for the very next day, our works being quite complete, the "mutual understanding" seemed to be over, and the firing of musketry became brisk enough to make the locality unpleasantly warm for any long and curious inspection.

Yesterday afternoon, at about 3 P. M., very loud and continuous firing was heard at our left, and immediately afterwards Gen. Banks and Staff, accompanied by Gens. Arnold and Stone, dashed by us, in that direction, at a gallop. The "Citadel" was being attacked, and the whole four vast battery, aided by the mortar and gunboats on the river, were playing upon the stubborn stronghold. From 3 P. M., until past 8, when the moon had risen, one incessant storm of iron was hurled against those breastworks, shaking the very earth with the loud thunder.

At 5 P. M., the cannonading had reached its height. A dexterous shot brought down the rebel rag, amid the cheers of our men. It was set up again, and again sent to the dust. Who did this it is difficult to find out, as two or three different gunners claim the honor, and therefore where all were doing so well, perhaps it would be invidious to award it to any.

During this time the admirable manner in which the land mortars were managed claimed especial attention. Making a graceful curve, they fell, bursting, right within the rebel ramparts, and scattering destruction around. What amount of injury was inflicted on the enemy, we have, of course, no means yet of knowing, but it was soon evident that no human being could stand anywhere near the ramparts against such terrific fire. The rebels seemed to direct their fire mainly against our fleet; and the guns upon which they appeared most to rely, were two or three large ones which they discharged away from the interior of the fort. I heard of the *Essex* being struck, producing no impression, once by a round shot, but beyond this no damage to our fleet.

Our loss was very small, including only one killed and three wounded. Indeed the whole affair considered merely as an artillery duel, the main object of which was to batter down the *fortifications*. In this, we did not quite succeed last, although we made considerable impression. This morning, however, Gen. Dwight and Stone were at it again, and a telegram reached headquarters, at 10 A. M., saying that the *citadel was destroyed*.

To make assurance doubly sure fresh heavy pieces were mounted last night, and we have been all day hammering away at the enemy's works, damaging them very considerably.

What the next move is to be, where and when, nobody knows, but having knocked a doorway in the *fortifications*, the chances are that we shall not be long now in walking through it. I am writing this in anticipation, and at any moment before I post my letter the word "*en avant!*" may be given, and the great and final struggle commenced. Things look so hopeful, and at so near a crisis, that I should not be surprised at having to add a postscript from Port Hudson itself.

REBEL ENCROACHMENTS.

I hope the movement will not be long delayed now, for the rebels are taking advantage of our temporary occupation to be very saucy in our rear. The affairs of Brashear and Lafourche you will of course have heard of through your New-Orleans correspondent. Beside these, on the different roads behind us, to Jackson, Clinton, &c., bands of guerrillas now and then make attacks upon our little *foraging* parties, causing us vastly more annoyance than they do us harm. Once in Port Hudson, we shall have no difficulty in turning our attention to these marauding vagabonds, and making a clean sweep of them. I am afraid there is many a poor, innocent "Union" farmer about here, exciting the sympathies of our Generals, every now and then, about some mule or buggy stolen by our men, who are giving more aid or comfort to these same rascally guerrillas than our good-hearted commanders imagine.

REBEL BARBARITY.

By the way, speaking of these guerrillas, a teamster who was among those that were captured with some of our wagons on the Jackson road, on the night of the 20th, and afterward made his escape, declares that the rebels put to death every teamster and *every other black man found in United States uniform*. Can it be the policy of the Government to allow these horrors to continue, against all laws of civilized warfare? or are we, in common justice, to see a traitor's life sacrificed for that of each black *soldier* of the United States needlessly and mercilessly put to death?

MORE DESERTERS.

If the inmates of Port Hudson go on at their present rate, the place will soon be depopulated. Scarcely a day passes but a number manage to get out of the purgatory into which their inexorable masters have driven them. This morning early, a poor half-starved German escaped among us; shortly after him, their telegraph reporter, who said he could stand a good deal, but when it came to eating "*mule beef*," he could hold out no longer. In the afternoon, while writing to you, eight more came tramping past Gen. Augur's Headquarters in charge of a guard.

These last were all Frenchmen—fine, intelligent fellows, and I wish you could hear the story they tell us of their sufferings within the ramparts, the atrocious despotism of their leaders, and the way in which they were *forced* into the rebel army—many of them driven in with sticks, like so many hogs. This is the "unity of the Southern masses" that your Northern Copperheads are always preaching about. When I said to them, at parting, "I hope many more of your men will get away as you did," "You will see plenty of them, Sir," replied one. "They would all get away if they could. Flesh and blood can stand such treatment no longer." They all confirmed what we had previously heard of the hideous and demoralized state of things within the fort, and of which I wrote you in a former letter. No wonder, therefore, if we all feel that so rich a pear is deliciously ripe for plucking.

THE STORMING PARTY.

I sent you, in my last, a long but incomplete list of the brave men who have volunteered for the great storming party, which I hope very soon to tell you have been mainly instrumental in putting us in possession of Port Hudson.

Here are four more names to be added to the bright list:

Sergt. Andrew Harrigan, Company C.
Sergt. Theodore Seitarick, Company H.
Private William Willis, Company I.
Private Lewis Harrell, Company H.
All of the Second Louisiana regiment, (white.)

On Wednesday, the 24th, I rode out to the encampment of these heroic men and the gallant officer who is to lead them—Col. H. W. Birge. I found them all in excellent health and spirits, each man apparently feeling conscious of the great trust reposed in him, and proud of the noble stake he is to play for death or living honors. Among all the regiments you will notice that none have come forward so bravely as the gallant Thirteenth Connecticut, (Col. Birge's own regiment.) Officers and men alike seem willing to share his perils, and I believe, if requisite, his whole regiment would join him.

MR. WM. LUCE, ASSISTANT TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER.

I am grieved to record the death of the above-named much-esteemed gentleman, who was shot while taking observations at our right yesterday, the ball severing an artery in the thigh and causing speedy death. I had, only the evening before, been one of a party of Mr. Luce's friends, who met him in the full flush of life and gaiety of spirits. Calling at headquarters the next morning, it was painful indeed to hear from his comrades of the loss we had sustained.

I am also sorry to have to mention the death of Lieut. B. F. Wadsworth, of Company E, Fifth U. S. Volunteers, (colored regiment.)

The best tribute to the memory of both these gentlemen, is that they met an honorable death while in the performance of their duties.

MORE DESERTERS YET.

Twelve more deserters have just gone by, and a Captain of the Third Louisiana tells me that seven more have just come in on our right. "The cry is still they come."

DARING FEAT.

Andrew Bartram, private, of the Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, now serving as Lieutenant in the First regiment of Louisiana Engineers, (colored,) Col. Hodge, was to-day out working on the approaches of our great battery on the extreme left, opposite the rebel "Citadel," when, finding himself so very near the enemy's works, and all being so quiet, he thought he would gratify his curiosity and take a peep at their interior.

Going cautiously up to one of their embrasures, and looking through, he saw about twenty of their sharpshooters skulking in their holes, to keep out of the way of our shells. Bartram was there about a minute before he was discovered. The rebels seized their muskets, but before they had time to fire on him he had already fallen safely back, amid the loud cheering of our men.

Gen. Stone, hearing of this bold deed, immediately sent for the man, and having learnt from him what he saw, ordered a Dahlgren gun to be pointed exactly in the position indicated. After two or three well-directed shots a large opening was made in that part of the works, and eight or ten of the rebel sharpshooters were immediately killed. At the second shot the earth was thrown in every direction, and two dead bodies were distinctly seen high above the breastworks.

I understand that this brave man has been sent for by Gen. Banks, who, I have no doubt, will give him the full reward of his valor, for certainly he deserves it.

BLACK AND WHITE.

Many white folks are so jealous about admitting colored men to the ordinary rights of manhood, that it is refreshing now and then to bring forward some instance by which such prejudices can be nailed. Here is one that ought to teach your proud "Caucasians" a little modesty and justice:

Joseph G. Parker was formerly Second Lieutenant of Company C, Third Louisiana regiment, (colored,) and Joseph Howard, First Lieutenant, Company I, of the same regiment, both men of color. When the order was promulgated for having no more colored line officers for any colored regiments, these men found themselves the object of so much obloquy and abuse among many of our white troops at Baton Rouge—although the superiors in manners and mental accomplishments to five-sixths of their revilers—that they were forced not only to quit the regiment, but to return to New-Orleans.

They were there, free from all duty, when, hearing of the gallant deeds of their colored brethren in arms on the eventful 27th of May, they at once determined to come to Port Hudson, and enlist as *privates* in their old regiment. This they did at their expense. On arriving at Port Hudson, however, and joining their old regiment—still in position close to the enemy's works—they were immediately assigned the command of three companies, not from any compliment, but sheer necessity—the *white officers having skedaddled*.

On the 20th inst. Lieuts. Parker and Howard were put to the test with their men. They charged upon the enemy's rifle-pits—drove them out, and took possession—killing three and wounding several of the rebels. They held these pits for over an hour, but the enemy having opened upon them a raking fire of artillery, they were ultimately forced to retire, losing only one man killed. Your readers are left to draw their own conclusions. All I beg, is, to let us have no more humbug about negroes not fighting.

Gen. Augur's Headquarters,
Monday, June 29, 1863.

As a postscript to my letter, I have only to add that the grand attack has not yet commenced, although hourly expected.

Since the attack on the "citadel," the cannonading on both sides has been very rapid and continuous. Yesterday, indeed, the rebels showed more activity in that way than they have done in the last two weeks. We are rather glad of it, for every ounce of powder wasted is only bringing them nearer to their end. It grew so hot last night, that we began to consider it the dying flicker of a tallow candle, and fancied they might, in sheer despair, attempt a *sortie*. Had they done so, they would have found us ready.

By telegraph this day received from Gen. Stone at Donaldsonville, we have the gratifying intelligence of a grand success of the Union arms.

On Saturday, the 27th, the enemy, estimated in force between two and three thousand, came to Donaldsonville and demanded, at 5 P. M., the unconditional surrender of the place, which was gallantly refused by the little garrison, numbering less than 200. They made the attack at 12 o'clock at night, and after severe fighting for nearly four hours, 200 of them succeeded in gaining possession of the works, but were ultimately gallantly repulsed by our men, and the *whole 200 taken prisoners*—the remainder of the force being put to flight. The number of killed and wounded was more than the entire number of our garrison, which will give some idea of the bloody nature of this contest.

ATTACK ON DONADSONVILLE.

Among the prisoners were found more than three times the number of commissioned officers on their side than could be found in our whole garrison.

Just as our garrison had succeeded in repulsing the enemy and holding possession of the works, the gunboat *Princess Royal*—a captured prize in running the blockade—came to the scene of action, and shelled the retreating enemy, literally covering the earth, as far as the eye could see, with the dead and wounded.

Gen. Stone distinctly mentions this as one of the most gallant acts ever performed in the whole history of this war, and recommends every officer in it as entitled to immediate promotion. Even the sick in the hospital left their beds on this occasion, and, shouldering their muskets, rushed to the ramparts, inflicting death around them. Our losses were only *two men killed and four wounded*.

STILL MORE DESERTERS.

Nineteen more deserters have this moment passed by Gen. Augur's headquarters, and reiterate every statement I have sent you in former letters, regarding the horribly demoralized state of things in Port Hudson. They go even further, and say that the sufferings of the men have become so intolerable as to be exciting even mutiny. It is expected that large numbers will to-day throw down their arms, unless better fed and tended—but where food and supplies are to come from nobody knows. In view of all this, I do not think I am over sanguine in hoping soon to send you news of our possessing the forts.

As an instance of how the rebels make armies, these deserters told us they were all family men, who had been torn from their homes and compelled—by force of arms—into the Confederate ranks. For ten months most of them had only received eleven dollars in shinplasters, and to show how nicely the leaders manage matters, they told us that one Capt. Calvert, after forcing 550 of them, like so many hogs, into the army, was himself snugly residing at home doing nothing. These men, when they come to us, had had no breakfast issued to them, and knew not when the next meal was to come.

NEMO.

Capture of a Rebel Diary—Interesting Glimpse of Life in Port Hudson—A Stolen River View of Port Hudson—Important Intelligence—Rebel Audacity—A Correction.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Gen. Augur's Headquarters,
Before Port Hudson,
Sunday, June 21, 1863.

In this temporary lull, preceding the coming storm, I don't know that I can amuse your readers better than by giving them a few extracts from a private diary, found in the possession of a rebel soldier who was captured here a few days ago, while conveying a cipher letter, addressed by Gen. Frank Gardner, commander of Port Hudson, to "Gen. J. E. Johnston, or Lieut.-Gen. Pemberton, Jackson or Vicksburgh, Miss."

There is nothing of especial importance in this daily record of the life of a private soldier passed in the doomed rebel fortification; but as a type of what the soldiers are doing and suffering there, and the hopes in which they are indulging, it will be found very novel and entertaining. It is almost like being introduced, for the first time, behind the scenes of a theatre. The captured owner and author of the diary is John A. Kennedy, of Company H, First Alabama regiment.

The diary commences at April 25, and suddenly stops at June 11—the day on which he was taken. I shall pass over much that is purely personal and uninteresting to the general reader, as for instance, that on such and such a day he gathered and ate a lot of blackberries, or went out fishing, or cleaned his gun, merely quoting from day to day, such extracts as may directly concern the "Yanks," as he calls us.

May 3.—Fair and pleasant; rumors of evacuation of P. H. Guns being buried, &c. One ship, one transport, and *Essex* below. Went up river.

May 4.—Fair and pleasant. Saw a great many dead horses pass down the river, and other signs of a fight above. Have been receiving no mails in several days.

May 5.—The Yanks have come down, and been shelling Capt. Stubbs's men. All the infantry portion of the regiment have gone over.

May 6.—The fleet is still above. The troops are leaving very fast; —— all gone but Lieut.-Gen. Beale's brigade and the artillery.

May 7.—Upper fleet gone. Rumors of fighting in Virginia. Jackson and A. P. Hill seriously wounded. Gens. Smith and Banks are said to have fought. Banks lost 10,000 men, and badly whipped. [Something new.—Nemo.]

May 8.—Several boats below. A transport is towing mortar-boats behind the point; —— five in number. One ship and one a[illegible] up below, and the *Essex*. They commenced a bombardment.

May 9.—False alarm last night. Yanks shelled [illegible] and are shelling to-day occasionally. Five mortars are planted behind the point.

May 10.—Yanks bombarded the latter portion of the night, and [illegible] this morning. We [illegible] lieutenant and two privates killed and several wounded.

May 11.—[illegible] found a dead Yankee floating down the river and secured a gold watch and chain, also $37 in greenbacks.

May 12.—I was below last night on the river. Bombs flew thick. We had an election to-day for Lieutenant; Sergeant Card was elected. We drew bear (*sic*) on his expenses.

May 13.—Considerable excitement last night. Boys all left the Hermitage. I sent half of my crew. Yanks are said to be in force two miles from the breastworks. I went to the breastworks. The Yanks cut the telegraph wire and destroyed a bridge five miles from here.

May 14.—We had a pretty hot bombardment last night. We are again in camps. The long-ranged guns dropped a few shells into our camps this evening.

May 15.—The Yanks came over to the Hermitage, and drove off the beef cattle. Sent over the infantry portion of the regiment, Col. Locke commanding, but the Yanks had left. They took Capt. Peery, Lieuts. Andrews and Cayuse, and several privates prisoners.

May 19.—The Yankee fleet is above. Our Co. has gone over the river. The boys has had a hot time over the river. Whipped 150 Yanks, 100 in No. Killed 5. Capt. Knowles captured a saddle, overcoat, &c. Dr. Madding captured a horse, saddle and bridle. The boys captured some coats, hats, &c.; also a gun.

May 20.—We are yet over the river. No alarm. Confirmation of Grant's defeat. A detail was made to load the boat, but it failed to come.

May 21.—Have received orders to go back to camps. They are fighting outside the breastworks. They brought in several prisoners this evening. Heroic conduct of a negro. The artillery is still booming outside the breastworks. There has been a severe fight this evening.

May 23.—We had an alarm. Capt. Knowles burned Dr. Bates' cotton last night. Went out to the breastworks. Very muddy. Lay on our arms all night. The Yanks did not make the attack. We have returned to camp.

Hark! the alarm gun has fired. We doubled quick to our position. We are waiting for the advance of the enemy. Company F is out as skirmishers. The Yanks have been driven back. We are leaving our position.

May 24.—There is heavy skirmishing all along the line. I think we will get a chance shortly. The Yanks are using their artillery in the woods. The lower fleet is firing. Our cavalry made a charge and killed several, also the commander.

May 25.—We were thrown out as skirmishers at 9 o'clock A. M., and slept on our arms. At daybreak we were deployed forward. Skirmishing commenced at 9 o'clock. We have killed one and wounded two, which we captured; also, killed one and captured one horse, also three repeaters, two sabres and two saddles. We killed one.

The engagement began at 1, and continued six hours. We had a hot time, sure. We repulsed the enemy, first with yells, then the artillery opened on them. They dusted. We fought a brigade with six or seven hundred men. We lost several men. Our company lost none, but had three wounded. Thank Heaven, I came out unhurt. We had to fall back, being overpowered. The fight has ceased; it is dark. I have fasted all day, and have the headache very bad.

May 26.—We are preparing for the fight, throwing up rails, and digging ditches. We have finished our breastworks. I never saw so much work accomplished in the same length of time. We had a fight at Sandy Creek bridge, and killed fifteen or twenty, and captured also one Captain. Fought at Plains Store, and slaughtered the Yanks. We have all lain down on the soldiers' couch to rest, with the calm celestial heaven and the gentle moon. Company H brought on the engagement above. All seems to smile upon the rebels.

May 27.—Skirmishing all along the lines. It has grown warm. The Yanks attempted to charge our lower battery. They were repulsed with heavy loss. The fight has opened. Our skirmishers is giving it to them. The artillery is deafening; it is one continual roar. The muskets pop as fast as canes when the fire is in a cane-brake. Our skirmishers have been driven in. We are laying in our rifle-pit, awaiting the hated foe. All are cool and determined. The Yanks are laying under the hill, but if they come in sight they will catch it, shure as two and two makes four. The balls fly as thick as hail. Negroes are fighting us on the left. They attempt to charge our works, but were repulsed with slaughter. They say there was a regiment of Yanks behind to make them fight. [So far from this being the case, these blacks could not always get their white officers to keep with them. —*Nemo*.] Our breastworks caught fire. We had a hot time putting it out. The Heshians have made five assaults upon our works, but were repulsed with great loss. Yankee tricks. We had two men wounded to-day. The fight opened at daybreak and closed after dark.

May 28.—The fight has opened. It opened at daybreak. I am very sleepy. The fight ceased at 11 o'clock. An armistice was agreed upon by both parties until 2 o'clock, and has been extended until 5, for the Yanks to bury their dead. The Yanks attempted to storm our works a dozen times, and was repulsed with great loss. They carried planks to cross the ditches. The Yanks are burying their dead in a ditch. Their loss is heavy. The armistice has been extended until 7. The armistice is out, the fight has been resumed with redoubled fury.

May 29.—The fight continued until long after night yesterday evening. The fight has opened—it opened at daybreak. The Yanks played a trick; they built a battery under a flag of truce. [False.—Nemo.] The fight has been very warm to-day. I received a shot in the foot, but it is slight. The Yanks attempted to charge the works, but was repulsed. It has clouded up and is raining. We have a muddy time—a very wet time for sleeping.

May 30.—The fight opened at daylight. Our company has three wounded in the hospital. The Yanks have been sharpshooting all day. We have lost but one man belonging to Co. B. The Yanks are building rifle-pits—they are very close. I have been sharpshooting some to-day. The boys are very lively.

May 31.—We had a very hot time last night. We have quit living like men, and are living like hogs. The Yanks have built rifle-pits with portholes. Our battery was silenced this morning. Five of Co. A was wounded. Our regiment has lost 26 killed, and 40 or 50 wounded. We have been relieved from our position by Miles' Legion. We will return to our position, I guess, to-morrow. The Yanks are shelling from the lower fleet. Ten of us are going at a time to camps to get clean clothes.

June 1.—I was on guard last night. The Yanks shelled us last night but did no damage. Sam Hagin and Bob Bailey was killed by a rifled cannon shot this morning. The Yanks are still sharpshooting, also using their artillery. They have dismounted all our guns. They are the best artilleriests I ever saw. The lower fleet has pitched us a few shots from Long Tom.

June 2.—The lower fleet shelled us last night. I am a little unwell this morning. There has not been much fighting to-day. The artillery is booming occasionally, and the sharpshooters are still popping away. The Yanks threw a few balls at one of our batteries near us to-day. It is reported that we have reinforcements between Clinton and Osica.

June 3.—The Yanks has been shooting all around us to day. The Hessians seem to be rather afraid to attempt to storm our works again; but seem rather inclined to starve us out. I hope we will receive reinforcements in time to prevent it. Heaven help us!

June 4.—I am very unwell this morning. The lower fleet shelled us last night. The shells made the boys hunt a place of safety; such as ditches, ratholes, trees, &c. We are going to our old position. I am sick at camp.

June 5.—We are still besieged by the Yanks. Another day has passed and no reinforcements. Sim Harkins was wounded in the head to-day. The Yanks are still sharpshooting, also using their artillery with but little effect. We hear a great many different reports.

June 6.—The river is falling very fast. It is very, very hot weather. Several shots from "Whistling Dick" came over our camp to-day. Sawell is shelling the Yanks. I expect to go to the breastworks in the morning. Several of the boys are at camp sick.

June 7.—Another day has dawned and no reinforcements. I shall go to the breastworks this morning. The Yanks are still popping away from their rifle pits. One of Company B was killed to-day while looking over the breastwork. It is very, very hot, and we have lain in the ditch all day.

June 8.—The Yanks began to sharp shoot at daybreak. We had two men killed yesterday. I am afraid some of our company will get shot next. Another day has dawned and no reinforcements, but I hope we will receive them soon. The Yanks have been shelling our breastworks, but no damage done. It is very disagreeable sitting in these dirty ditches—but this the Confederate soldier expects and bears cheerfully; but another long hot day has passed and who knows what may be our situation at this time to-morrow evening.

June 9.—The Yanks attempted a charge last evening, but was repulsed. Whistling Dick is at work to-day. It has played a full hand, too. Whistling Dick is tearing our camps all to pieces. Charlie Dixon and Berry Hagin was wounded by fragments of our cook shelter, which was shot down. Our sick has been removed to the ravine. It is difficult to get something to eat. The Yankee artillery is playing upon us all around. The Hessians burned our commissary with a shell to-day.

June 10.—Another day and night has passed, and this poor, worn-out garrison has received no assistance. We have lain in the ditches twenty days, and still there is no prospect of succor—but I truly hope we will soon receive reinforcements. The men is getting sick very fast. The Yankee artillery is keeping a dreadful noise. I and Monroe have been detailed for some extra duty. The Hessians gave us a few rounds as we were crossing the field. I received dispatches from the General in person.

June 11.—The Yanks used their artillery at a tremendous rate last night. I went to or attempted to visit Col. Steedman's Headquarters. I had a gay time trying to find them, falling in ravines, &c. I was in a hot place, shure. We captured a Yankee Captain and Lieutenant last night. The Yanks seemed disposed to make a general assault last night."

At this point the Journal suddenly stops; the author having been taken prisoner, and along with him certain dispatches in cipher, from Gen. Gardner to Pemberton or Johnston—and which dispatches are, doubtless, the ones before alluded to as having been received "from the General in person."

A NEAR VIEW OF PORT HUDSON.

While busily engaged in writing to you, on Thursday, 18th, Brig.-Gen. Stone, accompanied by his Aid, Capt. Kelley, and two orderlies, rode up from Headquarters, and I was requested by the General to accompany him to opposite Port Hudson, and make some sketches and observations that might prove of value to the service. The honor conveyed in the request, and the chance of getting a peep of things that do not present themselves to many, overcame my first feeling of reluctance to go with a "fire-eater," like Gen. Stone, upon what seemed a mission of more than ordinary risk, and so I went.

On arriving at the landing, and suddenly looking to the right, the whole panorama of the river-batteries of Port Hudson were in full view, and portions of them, looking so near as if we could almost throw a stone into them. There lay the iron-clad *Essex*, close to the left bank, the *Genesee* gunboat a little lower down, on the opposite side; below them the famous *Richmond*, and other boats, whose names or numbers it is not necessary to give. There was a dead and ominous silence reigning upon the broad river and the shores on either side; and except our own little group, there was not a soul to be seen on land.

Dismounting, and handing our horses over to the orderlies, Gen. Stone, Capt. Kelley, and myself went on board the *Essex*, where we lost the pleasure of meeting Admiral Farragut, who had just gone down the river on important business. From the *Essex* we crossed over to the *Genesee*, where I passed the night, under the hospitable care of its commander, Capt. W. H. Macomb, Capt. Kelley returning to Headquarters. In the evening I had the pleasure of seeing the *Genesee* send four shots at the fort from her huge bow gun, with what effect I know not, but the shells seemed to burst with unpleasant accuracy for those inside.

The next morning, Friday, 19th, Gen. Stone, who had passed the night ashore on military duty, returned to the *Genesee* for me, and being landed with him from one of her boats, we walked on foot in the direction of Port Hudson, whose battlements and yellow bluffs were glistening in the scorching sunlight on the shore opposite.

Getting down in the road behind the high grass-ground levee, so as to expose as little of our persons as possible, we went on to the ruins of an old dwelling-house, now known as the "Four Chimneys," and there finding a large tree, whose solitary shadow proved a sweet refuge from the intolerable heat of the sun, we sat down—sketch-books in hand—right opposite the forts and in full view of the enemy. I need not tell you that a better view could not be obtained, and we made good use of our time. We had been seated there about an hour, and my sketch was just completed, when Gen. Stone, spy-glass in hand, said it was time for us to vamose. A party on the other side, no doubt attracted by our fixed position, and perhaps our sketching materials, was seen to fix his eye-glass upon us and then take his rifle. The General's hint did not require any repetition, and so getting down behind the levee, we threaded our way quickly to the *Genesee*, then crossed the river, mounted horses and got back safely to Gen. Augur's Headquarters.

The scene presented by the river front of Port Hudson is nothing but a long range of clear yellow bluffs, cut through, here and there, down to the water's edge, by deep ravines; the whole table land on the Summit having the appearance of good vegetation, and backed everywhere by magnificent forests along the whole horizon.

From the point of view presented to us—near as it was—very little could be seen of the guns on the earthworks, although we knew where they must be. Except an occasional shot now and then, they have almost ceased replying to our fleet, deeming the amount of harm they can do us in that way as by no means compensating them for the waste of ammunition, of which they are evidently getting very scarce.

The works are certainly very formidable, comprising the arc of a circle of at least three and a half miles in extent, and perched so high—now that the river has fallen so low—as to make them more powerful than ever. Whatever amount of good our fleet may have been able to do us heretofore, upon our army must *now* mainly devolve the honor of taking Port Hudson.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

While on board the *Genesee* three colored refugees came on board, having only just got out of the fort. They had been all engaged about the quarters of Gen. Gardner, and gave an account of what was passing within, with the greatest clearness and precision.

Among other things, they told us that the rebels have suffered very severely from our constant and excellent firing, having lost several hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. As to deserters, not a day passes but a number come into our lines, in spite of the extreme danger of escape. They have only Beale's brigade left, and cannot muster more than 2,500 effective men. They have, at this date, 30 head of cattle, 27 sheep, 1,500 bushels of peas, corn to last about ten days, and over 200 barrels of pickled beef.

They are very short of ammunition. The men are discouraged, and worn out by the constant and cruel tax upon their energies, and were ready to surrender on both occasions of our former attacks, *had our brave men in the advance been supported with equal zeal*. The friends of the gallant Warren have always claimed this for him, and I fully believe it, from much corroborative evidence that comes to me. Our negro informers assure us that there is but one opinion among all the rebel officers, and that is, that if Port Hudson and Vicksburgh fall, the Confederacy is gone. Upon the whole, the information thus received, and which has been duly presented at headquarters, has been of a nature to crush all doubt—if any doubt still existed as to our being speedily masters of this stronghold. The notes of preparation are heard everywhere—the very air seems loaded with great events, and when or how the blow will fall, you must now very soon learn.

REBEL AUDACITY.

That blow ought not now to be delayed longer; for the enemy, taking advantage of our presence here, and the low stage of the river, are beginning acts of depredation in our rear. News has just reached us of their having seized and destroyed the little transports *Sykes* and *Anglo-American* at Plaquemine, and now and then they make an inroad upon our teamsters, who of course invariably magnify each guerrilla into men in buckram faster than ever old Falstaff could. We are not troubled about them, however, for we know how easily to dispose of these roving gentlemen, as soon as we have settled this little matter on hand.

NEMO.

Fearful Waste of Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It cannot be disputed that fifty thousand additional men in the late movement of Hooker would have enabled him to hold Fredericksburgh Heights on the left, and routed the enemy on the right, and fifty thousand more men added to our glorious Southwestern army would ere this have given us Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. But in the very moment of victory we find the rebel hordes massed in front of us two to one, and an army of nominally one hundred thousand men is driven back by sixty thousand. The writer of this saw eight hundred rebel prisoners taken at Chancellorsville passing through one of our wagon camps, twelve miles from the front. At least two thousand able-bodied men crowded around to view them. Some of them taunting the rebels as they passed, one of the prisoners said in reply, "You will never whip us while so many stay on this side of the river; we bring every man into the fight who can carry a musket; we leave none but sick men and niggers in the rear."

The regiment in which I have served two years numbers 400 men, but for six months past we have never drawn rations for more than 200, the remaining 200 are detailed in hospitals, in large cities, and as clerks in brigade, division and corps headquarters. Our Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding, has a man excused *from* all duty to clean his horse and another to cook for his mess. Our Quartermaster has an enlisted man to clean his horse and blacken his boots; our Assistant Surgeon two more. A man is detailed to put up tents for the Staff officers and pack their wagon; another to walk 50 yards once a day for our diminutive mail. Two men are detailed as regimental clerks in defiance of express orders to the contrary. Our Commissary Sergeant has the undivided services of three men to assist him in doing about six hours' work in a week; four men are detailed to the hospital to do half of one man's work. The Orderly Sergeant of one of our companies has done no duty for six months past but to act as clerk for the sutler. By this detailing system we are reduced to 170 muskets upon whom all the work of the regiment is put, who have to endure hardships unutterable, while they see men of their own companies riding round on horses doing nothing or taking their ease in headquarters and hospitals. Of this 170, about 30 drop out when there is a chance of a fight, and rejoin us again after the danger is over, without punishment and generally no questions asked. Thus, of an aggregate of 400 men we can carry only 140 into the fight, and from what I see in other regiments I have no reason to suppose that they do much better. Multiply 260 by 1,300 and there would result 300,000 men in our army who are never brought into a fight. I should suppose that our large cities could furnish men enough to take care of the sick and wounded without bringing men from the field, where they are so much needed. It is in the power of Government to send Grant 100,000 men in ten days' time, and Hooker 100,000 in ten days more. The order should at once be issued to put every man in the field who can carry a musket, and substitute contrabands for all teamsters and enlisted men employed in menial offices, and disabled soldiers and civilians for all clerks. Such an order would meet with intense opposition from regimental, brigade, division and corps commanders, but it would probably save the country at least twelve months more of war and one thousand millions of dollars. I am afraid that you will consider this communication too lengthy, but I believe it to be of vital importance to the welfare of the nation. I am prepared to substantiate every fact here stated, if called upon by any one in authority. I would address this to the Secretary of War, but all communications must go through regular channels, which precludes the possibility of this ever reaching him.

"A SOLDIER."

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine*, for July, relies for attraction on the old features that have hitherto proved so satisfactory to its readers without venturing on any startling novelty. Mr. Lossing continues the illustrated narratives of the war of 1812, with a condensed and well written account of Gen. Harrison's "Northwest Campaign." "An American Family in Germany," is the title of a paper by J. Ross Browne, containing information that would, in ordinary times, be welcome to many. Some of the details—as the "seven small children"—seem rather mythical, but the general picture of German home-life, its advantages and disadvantages, is cleverly and amusingly related, and the writer's pencil comes, as usual, in aid of his pen. Dr. Osgood's "Easter Flowers" is an eloquent plea for the revival and encouragement of the picturesque old ceremonial observances that connect the changing seasons with the home affections and the genial humanities of the Christian Church. "England in the Good Old Times," is one of the most striking chapters from Dr. Draper's "Intellectual Development of Europe." Mr. Trollope's and Miss Evans' serial stories are continued. "Coal and Petroleum" is an article on the subject now assuming gigantic commercial proportions. The usual variety of short stories and sketches of society, criticism and chit-chat, proves the editor's skill in making up a miscellany that caters to the taste of all.

—*The Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, Ticknor and Fields, is also without any special features that demand attention, but keeps moving on easily in the accustomed groove with the same trusty band of contributors "All aboard." Among the articles we may notice "Doings of the Sunbeam," a succinct and interesting account of the most recent processes and achievements of the art of Photography, in which is paid a well-deserved tribute to the enterprise of our Bradys and Anthonys for their professional enterprise during the present war, and their skill (displayed under the most unfavorable circumstances,) in perpetuating the evanescent incidents and outward physiognomy of its campaigns. Mr. Hawthorne's "Outside Glimpses of English Poverty," though not so agreeable a subject as those lately illustrated by his pen, has the same peculiar and indescribable charm of style and sentiment that unmistakably marks everything he writes. "Our General" is a defensive sketch of the much maligned Hero of New-Orleans, Gen. Butler. "The growth of Continents" is a subject for the handling of Prof. Agassiz in his usual masterly manner. "The Fleur de Lis at Port Royal" is a reminiscence of French Enterprise as shown in Capt. Ribaut's Expedition from Dieppe in 1562 to a place now, after three centuries, for the first time familiar to our ears. "English Commerce and Colonies" awards rather more praise for judicious selection of commanding stations throughout the globe than the statesmen of England have been usually thought to deserve.

—*The National Quarterly Review*, for July, New-York, E. G. Sears, is an able and scholarly miscellany, dealing with subjects of standard importance, rather than of temporary concern. Two of the articles relate to Pre-Columbian America—"Theology of the American Indians" and "Peruvian Antiquities." They are based on the researches of Tschudi, Alcide, d'Aubigny, &c. "Phonographic Shorthand" gives an interesting account of the rapid adoption of and progress of this art, whose results we daily experience in the papers, with scarcely a thought as to the means. Though invented by Mr. Pitman, an Englishman, it has taken root in America a hundred-fold more than in its native soil. "The Greek Tragic Drama—Æschylus," is a careful study of its characteristics, and of those of its chief ornament; "Arabian Language and Literature;" "Manufacture and Use of Artificial Precious Stones," and other articles we might particularize, are all learnedly treated, and show research not often found in our periodicals.

An Interesting Letter from Lieut. Read—A Rebel Account of the Raid into Portland of the Privateer Florida.

Fort Preble, Portland, Me.,
Wednesday, July 1, 1863.

My Dear Barbot: As I have just noticed your arrival at Fort Lafayette, in company with the officers and crew of the late ram *Atlanta*, I have concluded to drop you a few lines, informing you of my being bagged, and nicely closeted, in a well-built fort in "Old Abe's" dominions.

As you have, perhaps, heard nothing definite of the *Florida* since she left Mobile Bay, I will give you a brief account of her exploits, and of my cruise since leaving her.

She left Mobile Bay on a clear, starlight night, a stiff breeze blowing from the northwest. We dashed by the blockaders at full speed, and although blue and flash Drummond lights turned night into day, we were not fired at. Next morning, the *Oneida*, *Brooklyn* and *Cuyler* were in chase, but they soon dropped far astern. The breeze was strong, and we carried all the canvas the *Florida* could bear. The maintopsail yard was carried away, and the foretopsail yard sprung. I never saw any vessel make better speed. The *Florida* is a splendid seaboat. She will outsail any clipper, and steams 13 knots. She can fight three heavy rifles directly aft; and as it is in her power always to bring on a stern chase, she can never be captured. With English oak and Southern hearts, she has no superior.

The *Florida* proceeded to Havana, thence to Nassau and Barbados. On the 6th of May she was off Cape St. Roque, and had captured fourteen sail, all valuable vessels. On the 6th of May, we captured the brig *Clarence*, from Rio to Baltimore. I proposed to take her, and make a raid on the United States coast. My proposition was acceded to, and I was given twenty-two men and one 12-pound howitzer. We captured three transports off Cape Henry, and a fine clipper bark called the *Tacony*. As the latter vessel was a much better sailer than the *Clarence*, we burnt the *Clarence*, and took the bark. With the *Tacony* we destroyed fifteen sail. On the 23d of June we burnt the *Tacony*, and took a small fore-and-aft schooner of 70 tons, with the view of cutting out a better vessel. On the morning of the 26th we made Portland light; at sunset we entered the harbor; at 1:30 we boarded the revenue cutter *Cushing*, and took her with but little difficulty. The wind was *very light*, and it was 7 o'clock in the morning before we got out of range of the forts. At 10 A. M. we were about 15 miles from the city, when the wind died and left us becalmed. At 11 three steamers were discovered approaching us; we cleared for action, but *the ordnance department of the cutter, as usual, was in a deplorable condition*, and we were unable to do as much as we otherwise would have done. *The cutter had one 32-pounder amidships and one 24-pounder howitzer forward. There was but one cartridge for the 32, and but five rusty round shot and a few stand of grape.* The attacking steamers were filled with armed men, and their machinery protected by bales of rags and cotton. We fired away all our ammunition, set fire to the cutter, and surrendered in our small boats.

It was my intention, when I came into Portland, to cut out a sea-going steamer, but, strange to say, of the [illegible], Mr. BROWN (whom you will remember in connection with the breaking down of the Arkansas engine) declared himself incompetent to work the engines of the steamer, unless he had another engineer to coöperate with him. All my plans were then crushed, and I was compelled to take the cutter out as a *dernier resort*. If there had been a breeze, we would have been far out to sea before daylight, having committed considerable destruction in the harbor of Portland.

We have been kindly treated by our captors. I expect we will be sent either to New-York or Boston in a few days. As they have commenced exchanging again, I hope we all may be sent into Dixie before long. My kindest regards to TRAVERS and WILLIAMSON. Write to me. Sincerely, &c., your friend,

(Signed,) C. W. READ.

Lieut. A. BARBOT, C. S. N., Fort Lafayette, New-York.

REQUIEM.

Requiem Æternam dona iis, Domine!

I.

Give them eternal rest,
Father, with Thee,
On Thy Paternal breast,
God of the Free!

II.

Dumb is the cannon's throat,
Broken the brand,
Feebly the pennons float
O'er the red land;
When, on the battle-field,
By the rude torch revealed,
Slumber the brave,
Pillowed on foes o'erthrown;
While round them shriek and groan,
Blent with the night-wind's moan,
Ceaselessly rave.

III.

Them shall the thunder's roar
Nevermore, nevermore,
Rouse up amain.
Theirs is that olden sleep,
Sacred and golden sleep,
Free from all pain.
So sleep the dutiful,
Dreamless, but beautiful,
Their duty done;
Sinking in tranquil rest,
As in the purple west
Sinketh the sun.

IV.

Fast closed the fight round them,
Vast rose the night round them,
Night at noonday,—
Night of the sulph'rous smoke,
Glad with the sabre stroke,
Death-shot and thunder-roar,
Deluge of human gore,
Dreadfullest fray!
Oh! they fought fearfully,
Bleeding, but cheerfully,
On for the Free.
Dealing their dying blows,
As o'er the flying foes
Rose victory!

V.

Close up each ghastly wound
Gaping so wide;
Lift them up from the ground,
Liberty's pride.
Wrap round each gory form,
Torn though it be,
The star of the battle-storm,
Flag of the Free!
Calm is their slumber now;
Fame on each bloody brow
Sits like a star,
Gleaming through death and night,
With a celestial light
Streaming afar!

VI.

Drop no tears vain on them!
There is no stain on them;
Earth shall now tell
How, glad with life to seal
Freedom and country-weal,
Nobly they fell,
Leaving a story
Of valor and doom
Wreathing with glory
Their brows for the tomb!

VII.

Give them eternal rest,
Father, with Thee,
On thy paternal breast,
God of the Free!
Gather those ever Thine
In thy fond arms Divine,
Who for their country's laws,
God, and old Freedom's cause,
Battle and fall!
Give them eternal youth,
Life in immortal truth!
Flash wide o'er all
Their far-splendoring story,
To stream on sublime—
Their sunshine of glory,
To hallow all time!

C. A. M.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

A Change of Commanders—Operations of the Bushwhackers—Military Movements—Negro Regiments—Political.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Thursday, June 25, 1863.

Since the date of my last the military command of Kansas has changed. Brig.-Gen. EWING assumed command of the District of the Border some days since. He has been kept quite busy since his arrival in attending to the ubiquitous rebel guerrillas on the border. They have kept him and the small force at his command well employed.

On Wednesday last, a party of these bushwhackers ambushed a small National force, consisting of portions of Companies E and I, Ninth Kansas, in all about 76 men, under Capt. FLESHER, Company E. They were on their way from camp on the border to Kansas City, and when within a mile and a half of Westport, Mo., were surprised. They were passing through a lane flanked by stone fences six feet high. Not a sign of the foe was visible, but when they reached the top of a slight rise, a large body of men arose in the road, and fired upon the troops, who were thrown into some confusion by the sudden attack. From behind the walls, and in the rear, (for across the road a force had appeared from behind the fence,) came a heavy volley on the unprepared soldiery. Quickly they rallied, unstrung their carbines, and at the word of command, while their comrades were falling about them, faced about, and prepared to cut their way out of this *cul de sac*. The rebels fired a second volley, when the soldiers cut their way through. Twenty-six were killed, and six were wounded. The rest succeeded in reaching regimental headquarters without any further loss. Next day, Col. LYNDE, of the Ninth, dispatched Major THATCHER with four companies in pursuit of the guerrillas. This force had several encounters with them, surprising one party in their camp, killing several, and recovering a number of horses, &c., taken from the slain soldiers and from Union citizens.

Gen. EWING is exerting himself to afford sufficient protection to the citizens, and as he is the friend and nominee of the Department Commander, it is more than probable that he will be enabled to obtain sufficient force to accomplish this desirable object. The Eleventh Kansas (Lieut.-Col. MOONLIGHT,) under the command of [illegible], reached Kansas City. It will take the place of the six companies of the Twelfth Kansas, now stationed at Forts Leavenworth and Riley. Col. ADAMS, of this regiment, is relieved of the command of this important post. Major PHILLIPS, of the Fourth regiment, Indian brigade, will take command here. Major PLUMB, of the Eleventh, has been appointed District Provost-Marshal. Lieut. WILLANS, Adjutant, Eleventh Kansas, and Second Lieut. HADLEY, Eighth Kansas regiment, are appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-Generals on the staff of the District Commander.

Much dissatisfaction naturally exists here at the removal, by Gen. SCHOFIELD's orders, of District Headquarters from this point to Kansas City.

The election of United States Senator begins to agitate the State. Gen. LANE's term expires on the 4th of March, 1865. Gov. CARNEY wants to fill the Senatorial curule. LANE desires a reelection. Gen. EWING would like the position. CARNEY is rich and Governor, which is about all. Of course LANE has many foes, who work industriously against him, while there is a strong force antagonistic to his interests. It is a large proportion of the young "radical" politicians of the State. They will vote and work for him rather than a conservative, but if their influence can successfully aid another man of the same views, LANE will be thrown overboard. He is very powerful, and it probably cannot be done.

Gen. BLUNT left here for Fort Scott some days since. The balance of the First or Kansas division of the Army of the Frontier, lately commanded by Gen. EWING, is ordered to Fort Scott to report to Gen. BLUNT. This comprises the Sixth Kansas cavalry, Col. JUDSON, at least seven companies, three being at Fort Blunt, Cherokee Nation, and two under Maj. RANSOM, at Independence, Mo., in Gen. EWING's district. Six companies of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, Lieut.-Col. WHITE; the Second Kansas, Col. CLOUD; the Twenty-fifth Ohio and Seventh Indiana batteries, with the First cavalry, First and Second infantry Arkansas Union brigade, (troops raised by Gen. BLUNT last Winter in Western Arkansas,) are ordered to join the victor of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove.

Recruiting, under the authority of Gen. BLUNT, is progressing rapidly for the Fourteenth Kansas (cavalry) Volunteers and the Second Kansas colored (infantry) Volunteers, for the raising of which regiments Gen. BLUNT has been intrusted with special authority by the War Department. The cavalry regiment has already three companies raised as the Body Guard of the General. Lieut.-Col. THOMAS MOONLIGHT, of the Eleventh Kansas, Chief of Staff to Gen. BLUNT, will probably be Colonel, and Maj. C. W. BLAIR, Second Kansas, commandant at Fort Scott, Lieutenant-Colonel. Maj. BLAIR was with the fighting Second through its celebrated campaign of 1861-'2, when its name was made illustrious at Wilson Creek, Dug Springs and Carthage. Maj. H. H. WILLIAMS, of the Tenth Kansas, one of the best officers in the service, is to be Colonel of the Second colored. Nearly all of the recruiting officers for these two regiments are taken by Gen. BLUNT from the ranks of the old regiments.

The Late Maj.-Gen. J. F. Reynolds.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 3.

Lancaster County, Penn., has given her thousands to the war and her Generals to the army. Among all the latter there is no name that has been more honored, or that deserves to be more honorably remembered, than the name of JOHN F. REYNOLDS, who gave out his life in the initial battle for the protection of Pennsylvania from rebel invasion, which took place near Gettysburgh on Wednesday last, the 1st of July. JOHN F. REYNOLDS was a son of JOHN REYNOLDS, the editor of the old *Lancaster Journal*, in the days when that paper was a Federal, as well as in the days when, under the auspices of JAMES BUCHANAN, it changed, not into a Democratic, but into a Jackson newspaper. Four sons of JOHN REYNOLDS were living before the death of Maj.-Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS, and they were all eminent and practical men. One, the subject of this notice, was born in the year 1820. Another, WILLIAM REYNOLDS, is a distinguished captain in the Navy, now holding an important command under Admiral DUPONT. A third, JAMES L. REYNOLDS, is a leading member of the bar in Lancaster county; and the fourth, SAMUEL REYNOLDS, a successful ironmaster in this State. These boys were educated in the old-time school, under the care of a father who ought to be remembered for his severe, practical, private economy, and his uncommon geniality in public life. It is not out of place to remark that every male member of this Reynolds family, although closely associated with JAMES BUCHANAN, and almost educated under his tutelage, took the strongest ground against his policy from the moment he determined to betray the great constituency which elected him President of the United States.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS, who died a Major-General in the army of the United States, was never a politician. His education was a military education. His associations with Southern officers and people has impressed him with a deep interest in their institutions and prejudices; and yet, while disdaining to yield to the importunities of politicians, it is to his infinite credit that, on frequent occasions previous to his death, he did not hesitate to declare that he had unlearned all his regard for Southern institutions, and was ready to fight and die for his own section, and to approve the entire policy of the Administration. His brother, JAMES L. REYNOLDS, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, heretofore an influential Democrat, is one of the most effective and determined opponents of the present so-called Democratic party, and one of the most earnest and resolute advocates of the policy of the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN. If Major Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS had lived he would undoubtedly have reached a higher position in the American army. He possessed all the qualities of a great military leader. He was modest, reticent, studious and brave. He was exactingly severe in his discipline, but passionately devoted to his command. He had no mercy for a delinquent officer, but an ever-present indulgence for the errors of the private soldier. It is said of him that he never asked any one to go in the way of danger unless he himself was in the front. He was not a babbling General. He never asked a question of his superiors—he obeyed. In the various change of commands in the unfortunate Army of the Potomac, there is no living witness who can say that JOHN F. REYNOLDS ever complained of his chief. He never belonged either to the MCCLELLAN party, or to the HOOKER party, or to the MCDOWELL party. When honors came to him, they came not merely because they were unasked, but because they were deserved. We may say of him, without disparagement of Gen. MEADE, who is now promoted to the command of the great army of freedom, that he was the idol of the great Pennsylvania Reserve division. He was proud and pure. Constantly in the neighborhood of Washington, he never approached politicians, although many were hungering to bestow favors upon him. No letter, no speech, no word, ever fell from our hero that can be distorted even to his own discredit or to show that he had a higher ambition than that concentrated in devotion to his country. It may be that the fact that he was selected as a cadet to the West Point Academy by JAMES BUCHANAN, restrained his expression of the deep detestation which he undoubtedly felt for the shameless policy of the last Administration. But he preserved, from the beginning of his life to its honorable and glorious close, the dignity and decorum which should always illustrate the character of the American soldier.

Trouble Among Irish and Colored Stevedores.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 6.

There was a difficulty between the Irish stevedores and negroes, this afternoon, in consequence of the former trying to prevent the negroes from unloading propellers. One negro shot an Irishman, it is said, in self-defence, which was the signal for a general onslaught on all the negroes, several of whom are reported killed, and a number severely wounded. To-night all is quiet, but the longshoremen and stevedores are determined to prevent the negroes from working on the docks.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Fall of Vicksburgh.

REJOICINGS IN THE CITY.

On the news of the surrender of Vicksburgh reaching this City, our streets became the theatre of general rejoicing. The bulletins of the different newspapers were surrounded by thousands of anxious citizens. The extra editions of the journals were eagerly sought for, and the Star-Spangled Banner floated triumphantly from hundreds of places of business, and from all the public buildings of the City, and from innumerable masts in the harbor. And what gave a greater zest to the news was that the rebel stronghold fell on the Fourth of July.

Capt. GEO. W. MANEY, Superintendent and Keeper of the City Arsenal, brought out a brass cannon, and discharged thirty-five rounds in the City Hall Park in honor of the glorious news. During the firing, thousands congregated in the Park, and at the conclusion of the affair, the Captain galloped off with his brass piece amid the hearty cheers of the crowd.

Aid for the Wounded.

The United States Christian Commission, of this City, on Monday received from the Philadelphia branch the following telegram:

To Nathan Bishop, Secretary:

We have sent 140 delegates to the battle-field—300 more offering. The demands upon us are great. Stores are coming in freely—our greatest want is money. Can you not help us?

(Signed,) GEO. H. STUART.

The New-York Commission, through JAMES M. BROWN, Esq., their Treasurer, yesterday sent to Mr. STUART $2,000, in response to this appeal.

Commencement of St. Francis Xavier College.

The Thirteenth Annual Commencement of this college was held in the large hall of the institute, Fifteenth-street, on Monday evening, before a large and respectable audience. Among those present were Most Rev. Archbishop HUGHES; [illegible]; Very Rev. Father STARRS, V. G.; Drs. CUMMINGS, MORROGH and MCSWEENY; Rev. Fathers [illegible], President of St. John's College, Fordham; [illegible], Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth regiment; Rev. Father QUINN, of St. Peter's Church, Barclay-street, &c.

A poetic address to Archbishop HUGHES, composed by Mr. [illegible], was delivered by CORNELIUS R. SULLIVAN.

Mr. WM. J. O'NEILL delivered a discourse on the Sorrows of Poland, and C. J. O'NEILL gave an eloquent address on the Destiny of Poland. The Spirit of Revolution was the subject of an oration by Mr. WM. R. BROPHY, after which Mr. HENRY BROWN made some appropriate remarks to the graduates.

The usual degrees were then conferred on the graduating class, and the exercises were closed with some brief remarks from Archbishop HUGHES, who complimented the students on their proficiency.

The Seventh Regiment in Pursuit of the Enemy.

The Seventh regiment, National Guard, of this City, left Baltimore on Monday, with three days' rations, and sixty rounds of cartridges, for Frederick, Maryland, to join in the pursuit of the retreating rebels.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday, the following gentlemen were impanneled and sworn:

William A. Bayley, Foreman.

John Dunham,	Benj. G. Ropes,
Spencer K. Green,	Albert Storer,
John W. Harms,	Orrin Terry,
Nathaniel A. Knapp,	Benj. F. Wheelwright,
Jeremiah Lambert,	Samuel Doron,
John R. Lawrence,	Silas B. Furnish,
Benedict Lewis, Jr.,	David S. Paige,
Edwin Meredith,	Wm. H. Robson,
John R. Mumford,	Samuel H. St. John,
Lucius B. Nutting,	Milton St. John,
Wm. Palen,	James L. Todd.

The Court charged the Jury in the usual form, after which the following pleas were taken and the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning:

Henry Wender, *alias* Charles Engle, pleaded guilty to an attempt at arson in the second degree; Casper Mayer to an attempt at grand larceny; Terence Duffy to assault and battery, and Michael Bryan to passing counterfeit money. The prisoners were all remanded for sentence on Saturday.

The Board of Education in a Fix.

In consequence of the action of the Board of Education at their meeting on Wednesday last, they have got themselves into a fix, and have been compelled to call a special meeting for this evening to rectify their blunder. The resolution passed at the last meeting, and which was introduced by a lawyer named FREDERICK SMITH, reads as follows:

Resolved, That the President and Clerk of this Board be and they are hereby directed not to sign any warrant in payment of salaries, or for any other purpose, until the Board of Trustees of the Ninth Ward comply with the resolution adopted by this Board on the 17th day of June last, and rescind the resolution passed by said Board of Trustees, dismissing Miss MCGRAN from Grammar School No. 16.

The intention of the mover of the resolution, doubtless, was to withhold supplies from the *Ninth Ward*, but the resolution itself prohibits the payment of money to *any Ward for any purpose*, and is so construed by the President and Clerk. There was but a bare quorum of members present when the resolution was passed, and it may possibly be repealed altogether at the meeting this evening. Miss MCGRAN, it will be recollected, was dismissed for insubordination in refusing to sing in the school over which she presided, a song called "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." The local board claim that the law gives them exclusive control over the teachers in their Ward, and they refuse to submit to the dictation of the Board of Education and reinstate a teacher whom they have dismissed on what they consider sufficient grounds.

Naval Movements.

NAVAL APPRENTICE BOARD ORDERED.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the semi-annual examination of Naval Apprentices at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Rear-Admiral PAULDING has detailed the following officers to constitute a Board of Examiners:

President.—Commander FILLEBROWN.

Members.—Mr. DONES, Mr. CECIL, Mr. DICKSON and the Surgeon of the Yard.

Boys between the ages of 15 and 18 are eligible for examination. The Board will be in session daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.

THE STIMERS COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Stimers Court of Inquiry convened yesterday at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks, Admiral GREGORY presiding. After organizing and reading the minutes of the last session it adjourned to meet to-morrow morning. It is expected that Rear-Admiral DUPONT will have arrived by that time to testify in the case. The officers of the Court are the same as at its adjournment.

COMPLETION OF VESSELS.

The iron-clad *Passaic*, the two new Chinese gunboats and another steamer having been made ready for service, got up steam yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to test their engines, which worked admirably, which fact was reported to the Department. The new steamers *Tallapoosa*, *Chickopee*, *Chenango*, *Mattabesett*, *Otsego* and *Shamrock* are also approaching completion, and will be reported ready for sea in a few days. Crews for these vessels are ready on the different receiving ships, and those for three of them have been picked out.

HOW OUR NAVY IS OFFICERED.

The latest navy register gives the following as the nativity of the officers composing the regular navy. There are, however, over two thousand volunteer naval officers whose place of birth is not given. The regulars are as subjoined:

State.	No.	State.	No.
Maine	88	Michigan	10
New-Hampshire	64	Wisconsin	1
Vermont	26	Iowa	14
Massachusetts	182	Missouri	19
Rhode Island	31	Ireland	23
Connecticut	65	England	20
New-York	420	Scotland	4
New-Jersey	76	Belgium	1
Pennsylvania	356	Greece	3
Delaware	28	Germany	6
Maryland	151	Prussia	3
Virginia	94	Sweden	1
North Carolina	12	At sea	1
South Carolina	13	France	5
Georgia	10	Mexico	1
Florida	3	Canada	7
Alabama	1	District of Columbia	82
Mississippi	2	West Indies	2
Louisiana	7	East Indies	2
Ohio	83	New-Brunswick	1
Indiana	33	Nova Scotia	1
Illinois	20	Finland	1
Kentucky	35	South Sea Islands	1
Tennessee	9		
Total			2,032

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE COMMON COUNCIL COMMITTEE IN HARRISBURGH.—The Sub-Committee of the Committee on National Affairs telegraphed yesterday that they could get no further than Harrisburgh, as communication with the front had been cut off. An application to Gov. CURTIN had resulted in no assistance from that quarter. Alderman FARLEY replied, telling them to persevere and also seek the body of Col. HUSTON, of the Eighty-second New-York Volunteers.

FORCIBLE ABDUCTION OF A CHILD.—JAMES JOHNSON, a lad ten years of age, was forcibly taken from the school-house in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street by a man and woman, who drove up to the school-house in a carriage, and after securing the lad drove rapidly away. The boy was an adopted child of Mr. and Mrs. EBERT, residing on First-avenue between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-streets. Mr. EBERT procured the services of Officer FORBES as soon as he learned the circumstances, and the two are now in pursuit of the alleged kidnappers.

VIOLENT ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER.—About one o'clock yesterday morning, Officer HARRISON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was set upon by an unknown rowdy, suddenly, and with great violence, as he was patrolling at the lower part of Eighth-avenue. The rascal inflicted a severe wound upon the officer's face and then fled. He is supposed to be one of a gang of burglars who entered the store of Mr. ROBERTS, of No. 181 Eighth-street, a few nights since, and who were frightened away by Officer HARRISON before they had collected their plunder.

CARELESS USE OF FIREARMS IN THE HARBOR.—The Secretary of the Central Bank Note Company, corner of Greenwich and Liberty streets, informed Capt. HELME, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, that on Friday night a charge of grapeshot was fired from some vessel in the harbor, some portions of which passed through the iron shutters of the building, and lodged upon the opposite side. Fortunately no person was injured.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—GEORGE HEINWORTH, a lad seven years of age, while playing on the pier foot of Perry-street, fell through a hole on the dock, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. His body was recovered and taken to his residence, No. 171 Charles-street. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, at which a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A HARD CASE.—Capt. FREDERICK BEECHER STOWE, son of Rev. Dr. STOWE, of Andover, who is a [illegible] his father, with money and a package of letters, started for Baltimore, in hopes of finding and assisting him. Upon arriving in New-York he discovered that his pocket, which contained $150 and the package of home letters, had been picked, and the entire contents taken. The Rev. Doctor went southward yesterday. Capt. STOWE entered the service as a private, and by earned promotion has secured his present honorable position.

CORRECTION.—Among the casualties noticed as having occurred on the Fourth, the name of JOHN E. BAKER was published as having been drowned, while intoxicated. The name should have been JOHN FAIRBANK BAKER, a boy of 7 years of age, son of JOHN BAKER, who is justly grieved at the announcement that his boy's death resulted from intemperance—a mistake attributable to the carelessness of the police returns.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—The Sachems of Tammany held a meeting Monday evening, and formally "indorsed and approved" the letter of Gov. SEYMOUR to the Albany Committee, about the arrest of VALLANDIGHAM. The Governor's patriotic Fourth of July oration at the Academy of Music still awaits an "indorsement."

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY.

Before a Full Bench.

Hasbruck vs. Lounsberry; Peck vs. Cary; People vs. Pease; Waterbury vs. Sinclair; Rushmore vs. Hall; Herkimer vs. Rice; Hathorn vs. Ely; Smith et al. vs. Marvin et al.; Sands vs. Kimbark; Auditor vs. Excelsior Insurance Company; People vs. Kerr et al.; Moore vs. Westervelt; Shaw vs. Dwight; McKay vs. Draper; McCabe vs. James; Miner vs. Village of Fredonia; Brace vs. New-York Central Railroad Company; Knapp vs. Smith; Rawls vs. The American Mutual Life Insurance Company; The Snyder and Hall Quarry Company vs. Bliss; The People vs. Nearing; Gerald vs. City of Brooklyn; Bissell vs. Pease; Village of Cohoes vs. Powers; Palmer vs. Davis; McIntosh vs. Ensign; Bird vs. Church; Van Rensselaer vs. Adam Wager; Same vs. Bonesteel; Same vs. Jacob J. Wager; Same vs. Huyck; Same vs. Slingerland; Same vs. Truax; Same vs. Petrie; Church vs. Diamond; Knowlson vs. White; Same vs. Allendorph, Peter A.; Same vs. Allendorph, Lewis; Mitchell vs. Van Buren. Judgment affirmed with costs.

Duffy, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The People, Defendants in Error.—Judgment affirmed.

Wright vs. Garlinghouse; French vs. New; Martin vs. Cape; Rapalje vs. Stewart; Galarotie vs. Orser; Hall vs. Marum; Nelson vs. Recknagle.—Judgment rendered and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event.

Caughey et al. vs. Smith et al.—Order for a new trial reversed, and judgment on report of referee affirmed with the costs.

Terry et al. vs. Dayton.—Judgment reversed in part and affirmed in part. Judgment to be settled before Judge Davies.

Trustees of Hobart College vs. Fitzhugh.—Judgment reversed, and proceeding dismissed without judgment and without costs to either party.

First Methodist Church, Springfield, vs. Gilchrist.—Judgment affirmed with a modification, without costs of appeal to either party; judgment to be settled before Judge Emott.

Walcott et al. vs. Warren.—Order for new trial reversed and judgment absolute on report of referee affirmed with costs.

Curtis vs. Stilwell.—Order of General Term and Surrogate reversed, and proceedings remitted to Surrogate with direction, &c., with costs of appeal to appellant.

Hasbrouck vs. Hasbrouck.—Judgment or order of Supreme Court reversed, and decree of Surrogate affirmed with costs.

Chenango Bridge Company vs. Binghamton Bridge Company.—Judgment affirmed with costs, to be certified according to form that question under Constitution of the United States was decided.

Merritt vs. Thompson.—Judgment of General Term reversed, and judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Mills vs. Carnley.—Order for new trial affirmed and judgment absolute for defendant, with costs.

Fairley vs. McCurdy; Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company vs. DeGroot.—Judgment affirmed with costs, with ten per cent. damages.

Doubleday vs. White.—Judgment affirmed with costs, with five per cent. damages.

Merchon vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company.—Order for new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for defendant with costs.

Golding vs. Davidson.—Judgment reversed, and judgment for plaintiff with costs, with liberty to defendant to apply to Supreme Court for leave to answer on terms.

Adams vs. Bush et al.—Order appealed from affirmed with costs.

Hamilton et al. vs. McPherson et al.—Order of General Term affirmed with costs, and judgment absolute for defendants.

Lawton, an infant, vs. Wagener et al.—Order granting new trial affirmed with costs, and judgment absolute for plaintiff against defendant, and Supreme Court directed to ascertain plaintiff's damages.

Stryker vs. Mott et al.; Wilson, Trustee, vs. Stryker et al.; Sund et al. vs. Stryker et al.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Hewlett vs. Myer et al.—Motion for leave to amend answer and for commission granted with stay, not exceeding twenty days, on payment of $10 costs.

Shields vs. The Larcher Gutta Percha Life-boat Company.—Motion denied.

Friend vs. Myer.—Adjourned to August term.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the Matter of Hannah E. Miller, a Lunatic.—Order settled.

Mish et al vs. Kolaski et al.—Motion denied.

Clark et al. vs. Gilbert.—Motion denied.

Daly vs. Figan.—Motion denied.

Radet vs. Niel.—Reargument ordered.

Thomas Hayes vs. Mary Hayes.—Reference ordered to take proof of the facts contained in the moving and opposing affidavits, and report with his opinion.

Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co. vs. Lovejoy et al.—Judgment ordered.

Brest et al. vs. Houghton.—First and second amendments allowed; third denied.

Silliman et al. vs. Thrall.—Motion granted.

Louis Tucker vs. Louis Tucker.—Report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Kingsland et al. vs. Squires.—Motion to set aside proceedings denied.

Zoplitz vs. Lowenhein.—Motion denied.

Rodiger vs. Roediger.—Motion denied.

Rosenthall vs. Shulman.—Report confirmed.

Starlish vs. Starlish.—Complaint wanted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Childs vs. Stover.—Motion denied, with $7 costs to defendant Stover, to abide the event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 7, 1863.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	104	44 Erie R. Pref.	102⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	108⅛	200 do.	103
5,000 do.	106	400 Harlem R.	93
25,000 do.	105½	400 do. s30	93½
5,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s Cou.	101½	500 do.	94
20,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr. C.	100⅞	400 do. s10	94
1,000 do. New	98⅛	300 do.	9½
14,000 do.	[illegible]	2500 Reading Railroad	106
5,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	63	800 do.	105½
18,000 do.	63	50 do. b15	105⅜
6,000 do.	64½	1000 do. b15	106
1,000 do.	65	400 do.	105⅞
3,000 Virginia St. 6s	65	50 Mich. Cen. R.	109½
10,000 N. C. State 6s	69	50 do.	109⅜
2,000 Mo. State 6s	72	50 Ill. Cen. Full Stock	96
20,000 do.	71½	50 do.	96⅛
500 Ohio & Miss. R. C.	30	50 Nor. & Wor. R.	82⅛
5,000 do.	32	2500 M. S. & N. I. R.	82
10,000 do.	31½	100 do.	82⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76	118	100 do. s10	82½
3,000 E. 4th M. B.	[illegible]	200 do.	82½
2,000 Hud. R. 3d M.	121	100 do. s30	82½
5,000 Har. R. 3d M. B.	108	200 do. s60	82⅞
1,000 Mich. So. S. Fd.	109	100 do.	82
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	118	2000 do.	82½
1,000 do.	118½	100 do.	82⅛
7,000 Al. & T. H. 1st. M.		1200 do.	83
ex. int.	101½	100 do. s30	83
11,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	90	200 do. b30	83½
12,000 Al. & T. H. In B.	83	200 do.	83⅛
4,000 C. & N. W. 2d M.	59	100 do. b30	83⅛
3,000 Lack. & W. Bd.	108	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	116
10,000 Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	60	100 Ill. Cen. R.	105
20,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	200 do.	105
10 Bank of Commerce	102½	200 do.	105½
110,000 Amer. Gold	138½	450 do.	106
40,000 do.	138	200 do. b30	106⅛
45,000 do.	138½	3000 Ill. Cen. C. B. Sc.	[illegible]
50 Canton Co.	27½	200 Clev. & Pitt. R. R.	[illegible]
10 Penn. Coal Co.	135	1200 do.	86½
500 Cumb. Coal. Pfd.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
50 Pacific M. S. Co.	181½	400 do. b30	87
50 do.	182½	200 Gal. & Chi. R.	93½
50 do.	[illegible]	300 do.	[illegible]
150 N. Y. Cen. R.	120½	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	96½
500 Erie Railway	96½	150 Mil. & P. Du. C. R.	[illegible]
200 do.	[illegible]	200 Tol. & Wab. R.	[illegible]
200 do. b10	96½	1500 P., Ft. W. & C.	70
100 do.	[illegible]	100 do. s10	69
50 Hudson R. R. c	180	50 do.	69
250 do. c	179	200 A. & T. H. R. P.	74½
300 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	74¾
450 do. s3	177	100 do. b15	75
100 do. s15	165	500 do.	74½
100 do.	165	100 Chic. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
150 do. s10	160	100 Chic. & Alt. Pref.	[illegible]
100 do.	170		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	106	1200 Harlem R. s30	94
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	[illegible]	400 do.	94½
10,000 do.	[illegible]	500 Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
5,000 Mo. State 6s	[illegible]	100 do.	107½
10,000 do. b10	72	200 Clev. & T. R.	[illegible]
20,000 Am. Gold	133½	200 Chi. & R. Is.	95
100,000 do.	133	100 Reading R. b15	106
100,000 do.	132½	100 do.	103
100 Canton Co.	[illegible]	200 do.	103½
500 Cumb. Coal Pref.	21½	1000 do.	103½

50 Pacific M. S. Co. s30	181	300 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	78½
100 do.	181	270 do.	78⅞
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	118½	200 do. s30	78½
200 do.	[illegible]	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114½
400 Erie Railway	93½	50 Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
500 do.	94	100 do.	106⅛
100 Erie R. Preferred	101½	500 do.	[illegible]
200 do.	101½	500 Clev. & Pitts.	85
100 Hudson R. R.	170	150 Gal. & Chic. R.	93

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000 Am. Gold s3	136	50 Pac. M. S. Co.	180½
20,000 do.	135	100 Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]
10,000 do. s3	137½	50 do.	102⅞
10,000 do.	137½	100 Hudson R. s3	175
10,000 Mo. St. 6s	70½	100 do.	175½
100 Am. Coal Co.	65	500 do.	176
200 Penn. Coal Co	135	300 Harlem R.	96½
200 Cum. Coal b3	21½	1000 Reading R.	106½
50 do.	21½	600 do. b10	106⅞
100 do.	22	1300 M. S. & N. I. R.	82½
500 Bucks Co Lead	1½	500 do.	81⅜
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	120½	2200 do. b3	82
100 do. s10	120½	1000 do.	82
600 Erie Railway c	95½	300 do.	81⅞
300 do. c	95½	100 do. b3	81¾
400 do. s3	95½	400 do.	81⅝
100 do. b10	95½	600 Clev. & Pitts. R.	86½
200 do. c	95½	300 do.	86½
1300 do.	95½	200 do. s10	86½
400 do. b3	95½	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	93½
1000 do.	95½	50 do.	93¼

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000 Am. Gold	133¼	100 Hud. River R. b10	170
10 Amer. Coal Co.	60	600 Har. R.	94½
100 Cumb. Coal b10	21½	150 M. S. & N. I.	78½
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	118	100 do.	78¾
50 do.	117¾	50 Ill. Cen. R.	108½
500 Erie R. s3	93½	100 do.	108¼
1000 do.	93½	100 Clev. & P. R.	84¾
300 do. b3	93½	100 do.	84¼
200 do. s10	93½	200 do.	84½
100 Erie R. Pref.	101½	200 do. s10	84
200 Reading R.	103¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	91½
200 do.	103	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	94
200 do. s10	102½		

TUESDAY, July 7—P. M.

This has been another day of extreme excitement in Wall and William streets and on the Stock Exchange. *The glorious news of the fall of Vicksburgh* was not in the Street until after 1 o'clock, nor generally known as official until near 2 o'clock. The additional decline in Gold which soon followed was equal to five ⅌ cent., making the fall in two days *full ten per cent.* Previous to the news, the Stock Exchange was firm and advancing on the Railway Share list, with a large speculative movement in Michigan Southern, Reading and Illinois Central, and a fresh rise of 10 ⅌ cent. on Hudson River Shares. The Government Stocks and Treasury paper were steady, and so continued until the close. But after the news, and the consequent fall in Gold, the Railway Shares, with the exception of Illinois Central, (favorably affected by the repossession of the Mississippi River,) were lower; the advance of the morning on Michigan Southern being more than lost, and Erie and Central selling down 1@1½ ⅌ cent. Some of the other Westerns fell off 1½@2 ⅌ cent., and Hudson sold down to yesterday's last price, 170 ⅌ cent., after having brought 180 ⅌ cent. cash at the early Board. On the other hand there was an additional rise of 3 ⅌ cent. on Illinois Central, and the Border States 6 ⅌ cents. were firmer than in the morning. After the first pressure to sell Erie, Central, Michigan (Southern, &c., on the theory referred to yesterday of sympathy with the fall in Gold, the demand partially improved again, and there was a marked difference of opinion among the speculators as to what the effect of good news upon the Railways is to be, after the first flush of victory to our arms, and the influence of a greatly improved confidence in the Money Market is actually felt upon the Street. The additional fall in Gold coin, of course unsettled the Foreign Exchange on the eve of the close of the Boston steamer mail, and no quotations on London were given after 2 o'clock.

The second session of the Stock Exchange Board was extended half an hour this afternoon, owing to the speculative excitement. At 4 o'clock the general market closed as follows, compared with Monday night, the feeling being unsettled:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	138¼	133¼	Harlem Pref.	94	96
U.S. 6s, 1881	106¼	106	Mich. Central	109	107¼
N. Y. Central	119⅝	117¼	Mich. Southern	80½	79
Erie	95	94	Mich. Guarant'd	114¼	114¼
Erie Preferred	102	101½	Illinois Central	104½	109⅛
Hudson	170½	169	Pittsburgh	86	84
Toledo	111	110	Fort Wayne	67½	67½
Pacific Mail	181	181½	Rock Island	95¼	95
Harlem	93¼	94⅛	Northwest	30½	30
Canton	28¼	28	Galena	93½	92
Prairie du Chien	54	54¼	Reading	103	103¼

The voluntary subscriptions to the 5-20 year Loan began to increase at the Treasury Office, and with the Loan Agents yesterday, and as the news of our great victories spread throughout the country, they will undoubtedly multiply to the close of the extended term of the 31st July. By that time, the National Banking System will be in partial, if not general operation, ready to supply the Government and the country with whatever additional Currency, of a uniform and secured credit, may be needed. By the same time, or in the course of the month of August, the Treasury Department will be ready for an issue of 3-year Treasury Notes bearing five ⅌ cent. interest in Currency. To-day the subscriptions to the New Loan actually paid in at the Treasury, were not so heavy as yesterday, the total in this City being $582,450.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $4,217,335 68, including for Customs, $136,125; Payments, $4,269,053 58; Balance, $24,435,783 30.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	Ocean	98
Manhattan	140	American Exchange	105
Merchants	107	Hanover	97
Union	109	Metropolitan	110
America	120	East River	97
City	140	Corn Exchange	109
Tradesmen's	106	Marine	140
National	105	Commonwealth	96
Commerce	102½	Atlantic	76
Mechanics' B. Associa'n	90	New-York Ex. Bank	110
Broadway	150		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	107½	Al. & T. H. firsts	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est.	101	A. & T. H. 2d pfd.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101½	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	107
N. Y. Cent. con., '76	120	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	97
Erie R. firsts, '68	111¼	Chi. & N. W. 1st m. 2d ser.	86
Erie R. seconds, '79	115	Chi. & N. W. 2d	59
Erie thirds, '83	111	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	78
Erie fourths, '80	109	Del., L. & W. 1sts	115
Erie fifths, '88	105	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	108	Tol. & Wab. seconds	92
Hud. R. firsts '69	117	Mil. & P. du C., 1sts	102½
Hud. R. seconds s. f. '85	118	Gal. & Chic. firsts	102½
Hud. R. thirds, '75	121	Gal. & Chi. Extended	112
Harlem firsts, '69, '72	112	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
Har. seconds, '64	102	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Mich. Cen. '69, '72	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	103
M. C. New 1sts, '82	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Chic., Bur. & Q. firsts	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	80
Mch. So. seconds	102	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	96
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	109	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Illinois Central '75	118	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	60

The position of the Illinois Central Company, already strong by reason of the large cash collections from previous Land sales, and also by the current sales of Land at high prices, as well as the increased traffic this Summer on the Road itself, will be much favored by the reopening of the navigation of the Lower Mississippi River. The Scrip Shares sold this afternoon at 109½ ⅌ cent.; the full paid Shares, which should be quite as high, (and would if so generally speculated in,) sold at 96½, as against 92 ⅌ cent. last week, and the canceled Bond Scrip, at 90½ ⅌ cent., against 80@85 last week.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie,) were again quite heavy for the season, having been to the value of $3,474,929, against $3,020,011 same week last year, and $2,454,819 the corresponding week of 1861.

The Merchants' Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is 10 ⅌ cent.

The aggregates of the Philadelphia banks at the last weekly statement show the following changes, as compared with last week:

Decrease of loans	$1,313,664
Increase of specie	1,763
Decrease of deposits	2,061,469
Increase of circulation	7,763
Decrease of United States notes	998,536

The Metropolitan Bank continues to redeem the circulating notes of the Wyoming Bank, Pennsylvania, at ½ ⅌ cent.

The Atlantic Savings Bank has declared a dividend of 6 ⅌ cent., free of Government tax, on sums of $500 and under, and 5 ⅌ cent. on larger amounts, payable on and after July 20.

Sales of Real Estate—JULY 7, 1863.

BY MULLER, WILKINS AND CO.

House and lot No. 181 East 13th-st. Lot 23x103.3 ...$7,600

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 7, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 72 bbls. Ashes, 29,364 bbls. Flour, 545 bbls. and 220 bags Corn Meal, 121,233 bushels Wheat, 146,460 bushels Corn, 48,077 bushels Oats, 815 pkgs. Provisions, and 654 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 50 bbls., including Pots, at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been inactive and nominal.

CHEMICALS—Have been quite dull and prices depressed.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bags at prices within our range, the market closing tamely for all kinds. We quote: Java at 36c. @37c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 31c.@33c.; Rio at 28c.@31c.; and St. Domingo at 27½c.@28c. ⅌ lb. Stock of all kinds, this morning, 126,390 pkgs., including 1,317 bags, and 14,257 mats Java, 103,332 bags Rio and Santos, 2,550 bags Maracaibo, 400 bags Laguayra, 824 bags St. Domingo, and 3,720 bags of other descriptions.

COTTON—Is neglected and quite nominal to-day. At the sale of prize Cotton, Middlings brought 53½c. @60c.; and Sea Island 80c.@97c. ⅌ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quite heavy, and prices are quoted down 5c.@10c. ⅌ bbl. The demand is very limited. Sales since our last, 15,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$5; poor to choice extra State at $5 50@$6, chiefly at $5 55@$5 75; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85 @$6 05 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 40	@ $5 00
Extra State	5 50	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 50	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	5 85	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@ 7 70
Extra Genesee	6 05	@ 7 70
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 9 50

Southern Flour is depressed and cheaper; sales since our last, 1,800 bbls., at $6 10@$6 90 for poor to good superfine; $6 95@$8 40 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 45@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is unsettled; sales, 850 bbls. Extra, at $5 45@$7 75 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, at $4@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 25 for Mason's Calorie, $4 40 for Atlantic Mills and $4 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 1,950 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered and in moderate demand. Prices have favored buyers decidedly. Sales have been made of 178,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western, $1 46@$1 50—the latter an extreme rate; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 42@$1 46; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 35@$1 42; Milwaukee Club at $1 36@$1 37; Chicago Spring at $1 15@$1 32, and Amber State at $1 46@$1 50 ⅌ bushel. Corn is plenty and heavy; sales have been reported to-day of 144,000 bushels, at 69½c.@70½c. for shipping mixed Western; 67c.@68½c. for unsound; 70c. for White, and 72c.@73c. for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is inactive and nominal at 95c.@$1 03, according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in limited demand, including Canada at 71c.@74c.; Western at 73c.@76c.; State at 76c.@77c. ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 30th of June, in the years indicated:

	Canal open May 1, 1861.	May 1, 1862.	May 1, 1863.
Flour, bbls	224,000	387,800	402,100
Wheat, bushels	7,010,300	7,543,000	5,635,800
Corn, bushels	4,468,900	3,979,900	6,814,100
Barley, bushels	108,200	412,500	55,700
Oats, bushels	1,643,700	1,125,400	2,839,600
Rye, bushels	194,100	292,200	9,200

HAY—North River bale has been in fair request to-day, at 75c.@90c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet and quoted heavy at 15c. @22c. ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Have been inactive at irregular prices.

MOLASSES—Has been quite dull, and prices remain unsettled.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, including Resin, at $32 50@$39 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $8 75@$10 50 ⅌ bbl.; and Spirits Turpentine, at $3 60 ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Are in limited request, and prices are generally unsettled. The week's business in Petroleum Mr. C. J. TURNER notices thus: During the past week the market has been very much agitated by the reports of the military movements in Pennsylvania, and although prices advanced subsequent to my advices a week ago, the reported splendid success of the Union army under Gen. MEADE, in Pennsylvania, opening up again uninterrupted communication with the wells and Pittsburgh, and materially affecting the market for gold and exchange, has occasioned a reaction in the price of Oil, there being free sellers of Crude at 30c., and of Refined, in bond, at 50c., these prices being somewhat above the views of buyers, who only offer 47½c. for Refined, and that only for limited quantities. Petroleum Spirits are nominally unchanged. The market for all products of Petroleum is very much unsettled. The following are the receipts at and the exports from New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since January 1:

	For the Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Receipts of Petroleum	10,257	325,254
Exports of Petroleum	7,128	261,261

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—Week ending July 6.—*Sperm* is in moderate demand, and prices remain unchanged. The transactions for the week include sales of 530 bbls. for export, 1,050 do. on speculation, and 150 do. for manufacturing, all at $1 50 ⅌ gallon. *Whale* is in good demand, with an upward tendency. The sales embrace 2,050 bbls., in parcels, at 88c.@90c., and 50 bbls. at 92c. ⅌ gallon, closing with further inquiry.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 6, 1863	37,333	37,988	315,250
Same time last year	27,058	64,941	583,550

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day, and prices have been irregular. Sales, since our last, 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $11 75@$11 87½ for Old Mess; $13 50 for new Mess, and $14@$14 25 for new Mess, deliverable next month; $10 50 @$11 37½ for old and new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 7½c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is very quiet, at 6c.@7½c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues heavy and drooping; sales 1,900 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in limited demand at uniform prices; sales 225 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$22 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is dull and heavy, at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State ⅌ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 9c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence during the week, 38,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces, 56x56, 13½c. cash; 7,500 do., 60x64, 14½c. cash. Monday; 5,000 do., 64x64, 14½c., Monday and Tuesday; 7,500 do., 64x64, 14½c.; 8,000 do., 64x64, 14½c.; 5,000 do., 64x64, 14½c. ⅌ yard.

SEEDS—Have been quiet, and prices depressed, to-day.

SUGARS—Sales have been confined to 300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11½c.@12c., and Cuba at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb. Market heavy.

TIN—A moderate inquiry prevailed for Plates, at irregular prices.

TALLOW—Sales, 75,000 lbs., at 10½c.@10¾c., and 300 pkgs. Grease, at 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

The week's business Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "We have to report that the demand opened good on Wednesday last for prime shipping lots, in all kinds of packages, at 11½c.@11¾c., the latter price being paid for strictly prime. During Thursday and Friday there still existed a very fair demand, and some large transactions took place at 11½c. for lots on the spot and to arrive within a few days. There has been quite a large lot of tierces and barrels at 11½c., a good merchantable article. On Saturday, notwithstanding the current report of the fall of Vicksburgh, the market was very firm, and lots were disposed of at the extreme price of 11¾c., and some was sold, to arrive on Tuesday of this week, at that price, but since the reception of the news of the great Union victory by the Army of the Potomac the market has considerably changed, and to-day prices are entirely nominal, and we do not hear of any sales having been effected, holders not feeling willing to make any concession in price. The stock on hand has accumulated rather more during the past week, and the arrivals have been more liberal. We heard of a sale of a large lot of Tallow Oil on private terms. Good light colored Soap Grease has brought to-day 9c. Cleansed House Grease of a good body would bring 8½c.@8¾c. Price this day, 1858, 9½c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8½c.; 1862, 9½c."

TOBACCO—The fluctuations in exchanges check the export demand. Sales 71 hhds. Kentucky at 12c. @21c.; 51 bales Cuba on private terms, and 80 cases Seed Leaf at 20c.@30c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 750 bbls., in lots, at 46c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate, to-day. For Liverpool, 30,000 bushels Wheat, at 7½d. @8d. ⅌ bushel; 100 tons Logwood, at 20s., and 300 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s. ⅌ ton. For London, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d. ⅌ bushel, and 100 pkgs. Provisions, at 35s. ⅌ ton. For Cork and orders, three vessels with grain at 7s. 6d.@8s. ⅌ quarter. For Antwerp, 500 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ⅌ bbl. For Rotterdam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

WINTER GARDEN—Nine Points of the Law—Wanted, a Thousand Milliners—Sketches in India.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Vicksburgh has fallen! At last the announcement of this glorious event can be made, without fear that to-morrow's dispatches will make it necessary to qualify it in any manner. Official intelligence has been received in Washington that the surrender was made on the 4th of July—a dispatche to this effect having been received from Admiral Porter. The dispatch boat, which left Vicksburgh on the morning of the 5th, and arrived at Cairo yesterday, brings the news that Gen. Pemberton sent a flag of truce on the morning of the 4th to Gen. Grant, offering to surrender if his men were allowed to march out. This, of course, was declined by Gen. Grant, and after consultation with his commanders, Pemberton concluded to surrender unconditionally. No further details have yet reached us.

The steamship *Cawhaba*, whose arrival at Fortress Monroe, from New-Orleans, we noticed yesterday, has reached this port, bringing our special correspondence from Port Hudson to the 29th of June. The third assault upon the rebel stronghold, for which arrangements had been made, had not yet taken place, but it was expected soon, unless, in the meantime, Gardner should conclude to surrender—which he would, no doubt, be disposed to do on hearing of the fall of Vicksburgh. A new battery of formidable proportions had been erected by our engineers on the left, and one of the strongest rebel forts, known as the "Citadel," had been battered down by it. Desertions from the rebel garrison were very numerous. At Donaldsonville, on the left bank of the Mississippi, about midway between New-Orleans and Port Hudson, a rebel force, numbering between two and three thousand, attacked our garrison, numbering about two hundred, sick and well, and were terribly repulsed after a fight of nearly four hours. Some two hundred of the rebels succeeded in gaining a position in our works, but they were subsequently all taken prisoners, and the remainder of the force put to flight. The number of their killed and wounded was more than the entire number of our garrison.

Our latest reports of the flying army of Lee indicate that he is straining every nerve to effect a crossing of the Potomac, before the National forces shall have concentrated sufficiently to prevent it. Gen. Couch, at Harrisburgh, received information yesterday that Lee intended to occupy Maryland Heights until his army could cross. Later advices, however, render it probable that he has been foiled in this intention, and that he has already been, or will be, forced into another engagement, which must prove fatal to him. Reports reached us late last night, by way of Harrisburgh, that the rebels, having lost their pontoon bridges, were endeavoring to ferry their wagons across on boats, and that our army was close upon their heels—an engagement, in fact, being already commenced.

An army train, valued at over a million of dollars, arrived in Baltimore yesterday from Martinsburgh, Va. It was supposed that much of this property had been captured and destroyed by the rebels on the occasion of Milroy's retreat from Winchester.

The steamship *Arago*, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought advices from Port Royal to the 4th. Admiral Dahlgren, who takes command of the South Atlantic Squadron, arrived out in the *Augusta Dinsmore* on the morning of the 4th. There is no news of importance.

FROM EUROPE.

Advices from Europe, two days later, reach us by the steamship *Asia*, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, having left Liverpool on the 27th, and Queenstown on the 28th ult. In the British House of Lords on the 26th, Earl Russell denied that Louis Napoleon had renewed his overtures for joint mediation between the North and South. Mr. Roebuck announced in the House of Commons that he should bring on his motion for the recognition of the South on the 30th. The London Press was taking ground in favor of intervention. The Custom-house authorities at Liverpool had notified the agents of the steamer *Gibraltar*, (formerly the *Sumter*) that the guns of large calibre on board must be landed, or the ship would be detained on suspicion that they were intended for the "Confederates." The news of Lee's advance into the loyal States had been received in England by the *Persia* and the impression prevailed that he had made a mistake. The Polish question presents no new aspects. The journals are engaged in discussing the probabilities of a war. Meantime the Poles have defeated the Russians near Widawaw, capturing six guns. There had been very little change in the markets since the sailing of the previous steamer. Consols 92@92½.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a further decline of 5 ₩ cent. in Gold yesterday, the price closing 133½ ₩ cent. on the news from Vicksburgh. Previous to the news, the Railway Share list at the Stock Exchange was firm and upward, but the rise was checked by the excitement in Gold, with the exception of Illinois Central, which went up to 109½ ₩ cent. Exchange on London was unsettled after the news, and there was no rate named late in the day.

Breadstuffs were heavy and generally lower, yesterday. Pork and Whisky were in fair request. Cotton was dull and unsettled. Wool and Tallow were less active. Groceries were very quiet, as were likewise Hemp, Hops, Oils, Metals, Fruit, Candles, Beeswax, Seeds, Spices, Teas and Whalebone. Freights were depressed. The auction sale of Boots and Shoes was spirited, and prices favored purchasers. The announcement of the fall of Vicksburgh occasioned extraordinary excitement and rejoicing in business circles.

The Live Stock markets are abundantly supplied with animals this week, and prices of all kinds are lower. Sales are slow, and holders are sacrificing heavily, especially those who bought with the idea of a rise, paying high prices. Beeves foot up the large number of 5,304 for the week, of which 4,498 were offered at Forty-fourth-street. The good cattle went off briskly for a time, at a moderate decline from last week's rates, but poor stock fell off 1c. ₩ lb., and before the close they sold 2c. lower than similar cattle were quoted one week ago. All but about 300 head were finally crowded off, at 7c.@11½c. ₩ lb., the average being below 10c., making the lowest market since the middle of March last. Butchers can now afford to reduce their prices, for it is hardly likely cattle will go up again very much this Summer. Grass cattle are already beginning to come in, and we hope soon to report Texas and Virginia cattle on sale....Sheep and lambs are abundant, and a trifle cheaper. Receipts, 11,213, and selling rather slowly at 4½c.@4¾c. ₩ lb., live weight, for sheep, and 7½c.@8½c. for lambs.... Live hogs sum up 10,460, which is more than are wanted with so much other meat. Prices are ½c. lower, or 5¼c.@5½c. for corn fed, and 4¾c.@5c. for still hogs.

The Rebel Retreat.

On Friday night last, immediately after Lee's disaster at Gettysburgh, he began to withdraw his columns in a southwesterly direction toward the Potomac. Since then, we have no definite knowledge of his movements. It was at first reported that he was fortifying in the mountains, but the weight of evidence now strongly inclines to the belief that he pushed by the most feasible route for the Potomac, and is now on or near the north bank of the river, between Harper's Ferry and Williamsport.

It may be that now, in his extremity, Jeff. Davis has forwarded to him the reinforcements which were at first denied, and that he may make a last desperate stand, in hope of better fortune. It is more likely, however, that he will devote all his energies to the attempt to get back into the Shenandoah Valley.

Gen. Meade, we understand, is pressing his army forward to circumvent the efforts of Lee. The public must not be impatient, for the work is very difficult and the strategy required very intricate. That section is mountainous, and the manœuvres of a great army against a yet powerful foe require both skill and time.

It has been given out that not only the militia of Gen. Couch, but also the troops of Gen. Dix are now coöperating with Gen. Meade in his great campaign.

The Surrender of Vicksburgh.

The State of Mississippi passed its ordinance of secession on the 9th day of January, 1861. Four days afterward the Governor of the State ordered artillery to Vicksburgh, "to hail and question passing boats on the Mississippi River." From that time until the Fourth of July, 1863—a period of nearly two years and a half—there has been no passing of that point on the great river, except by the sovereign pleasure of the rebels, or under a tempest of fire that threatened annihilation. For the last four days the passage has again been free to the American flag, without batteries opened, or questions asked, and so it will remain until the end of time.

We may now, in fact, consider the entire Mississippi substantially open. Though Port Hudson still held out against Gen. Banks at the latest advices, its fall was daily expected. The surrender of Vicksburgh forthwith settles its fate. When the stronghold succumbs, the outworks have no alternative. The desperate defence which the rebels have made, both at Vicksburgh and the smaller post, is the best proof of the transcendant importance which they attached to the command of the river. They have fought as if the very life of the Confederacy turned upon the issue there; and it was the foreboding that this issue must go against them that excited that desperation which impelled the reckless dash of Lee into Pennsylvania. No man has understood better than Jeff. Davis, whose own home is on the banks of the Mississippi, that the power which holds that "inland sea," as Mr. Calhoun termed it, rules the continent; and that this lost—even if all else were won—the independence of the Confederacy would be but a name. He has done his best, both by proclamations and through Congressional resolutions, to propitiate the Northwest into some sort of an acquiescence in his possession, by promises of a joint free navigation of the river. What cajolery failed to do, he has done his best to make good by defiance. There has never been a fortification on the continent—if Quebec, perhaps, be excepted—at all to be compared in strength with that which has so long and so marvellously withstood the National armies and navies on the Mississippi. Every resource of the most consummate engineering skill was expended to make the work absolutely impregnable. And in fact it is still doubtful whether even Grant's army, than whom there are no better soldiers in the world, could have taken it by any series of assaults, however often repeated. Deficiency in supplies, if we are to judge from our present information, alone compelled the garrison to capitulate—the same agency upon which all investing armies have to rely when all other means fail. The Confederate Government perhaps may find some little solace for their pride, that Vicksburgh at last yielded to the necessities of physical nature, rather than to the overwhelming rush of serried battalions. But the surrender is to them none the less fatal, while to us there is the exceeding gratification of reflecting that this substantial result was secured at comparatively little sacrifice of life.

This is a proud day for Gen. Grant. It may well, too, be a proud day for President Lincoln, who has so firmly stood by him through good report and evil report. There has been no such indomitable resolution, since this war, as that exercised by Grant in his long work of reducing this rebel Sebastopol. Nothing like it. There is not a man in a million who would not have been disheartened by the long succession of failures. Every conceivable expedient had been thoroughly exhausted, except the last one, which was so desperate on its face, that even the stoutest-hearted might well have been appalled by it. We look in vain through all history for another instance of such a passage of vessels in the face of miles of the heaviest batteries, as that by which Gen. Grant's transports were taken below Vicksburgh. And we hardly remember another such instance of an army launching, itself with but two or three days' rations, into an enemy's country, with too small numbers to make even the attempt to keep its communications in the rear open, without any definite knowledge of the topography of the country, or of the location of its adversaries, or of the fortified works it might find in its path, certain only that the region somewhere contained hostile forces far outnumbering its own. Such an inland enterprise would heretofore have been deemed quite as rash as the other one on the water. And yet the result of all this terrible daring has been a success which overtops every other that the war has presented, or, indeed, can present, for it is decisive of the fate of the war. Grant, for the last year, at least, has as completely ignored the word *impossible* as Napoleon boasted that he did through his whole career. If he should lay down his sword to-morrow, he would already have earned an imperishable name in American history. But no sword can be reckoned upon with more confidence than his to the end of the war; and, unless we grandly mistake, it will make many a notable mark yet.

Independence Day.

The Fourth of July proves to have been a very dark day to the enemies of the great principles of Republican government that had their first annunciation on this continent on that day, eighty-seven years ago. Without any premeditation or arrangement—without any thought of, or striving for dramatic effect—for events were too serious, and issues too terrible to be thus paltered with, the late anniversary of American Independence has been consecrated afresh by victories of Liberty and Union that must render it more than ever the Sabbath-day of American freedom.

On the first, the second, and the third days of July, Gen. Robert E. Lee, with a veteran army, truly formidable in numbers, in discipline, in artillery, and in prestige, poured the terrific fury of battle against the Army of the Potomac, inferior in numbers, dispirited by defeats, and wearied by hard marching to meet the exultant foe. It seemed an unequal conflict; but yet it had to take place then and there; and all was staked on the result. The Army of the Potomac was the hope of the Republic. Had it been defeated, Washington must have fallen; foreign Governments would have recognized the new Power that would have been inaugurated there; Baltimore and Philadephia would have been captured, and the North brought under such subjection as a victorious and veteran army can ever impose on unarmed States.

But the morning of the 4th day of July saw the rebel host broken in its every arm, its ranks thinned as by the angel of Death, its shattered columns flying from the face of the heroic defenders of the Union, and all the treasured hopes of its leader scattered and gone forever. Was it conscience that kept the rebels from striking again at the ensign of the Republic on the fourth day of the battle and Fourth day of July? Was it conviction that the glorious memories of that day would nerve with new courage and strength the hearts and arms of the soldiers of the Union, fighting under the old flag? Or was there something diviner, subtler still—a presence of "the principalities and powers of the air," that have kept our National birthday sacred to triumph in Freedom's cause, and determined still to keep its memories undimmed and glorious, that spread dismay in rebel hearts, created fictitious fears, exaggerated losses and thickened gloom, until hope went out, and terror and flight supervened, before which the hosts of Lee bent themselves and sought the mountains and the rivers for safety?

Be the cause what it may, we have the fact the same. The 4th of July is henceforth more illustrious than ever in our calendar.

In the Southwest, also, the Fourth proved a fatal day for the rebellion; for we have the remarkable conjunction of the capture of Vicksburgh by Gen. Grant on that day. That great and notable stronghold, which had so long held out against every kind of assault,—which was first attacked by Admiral Farragut over a year ago, which at the close of last year was attacked by Gen. Sherman,—which, ever since that time, has occupied the attention of Gen. Grant and his great army, of Admiral Porter and his fleet,—and which our army had laid siege to for forty-seven days—succumbed at last, and just in time to give Gen. Grant's army a joyous Fourth of July.

We are justified in hoping that the National Anniversary will be found still further glorified by Union triumphs when all the achievements of the day are gathered for history, and that its celebration in after years will be more general, more earnest, more reverential and hallowed, because of the second deliverance of republican liberty that it commemorates.

Work and Wind.—An impromptu public meeting was held yesterday in Washington, at which the President made a short and excellent speech, and Gen. Halleck and Secretary Stanton also delivered themselves of their jubilant ideas upon the brightening prospects of the country. A meeting was also held at the Capital of Pennsylvania, at which a number of Generals uttered their patriotic thoughts.

The frontispiece of the rebellion has been badly damaged since the opening of the month of July, but the monster is not yet defunct. We have a great deal of work yet to accomplish. We may have yet to fight some very hard battles, and who knows but that in some of them we may be badly defeated? The nation has just come out of the slough of despond, and it is now engaged in a frantic dance on the heights of happiness. We labored to strengthen public confidence in the day of despondency. We now urge patriots to retain their wits in this hour of victory—or, at least, to retain them until Meade's campaign against Lee is closed and our victory is complete. There never was such ground for hope and patriotic joy as at this moment; but if, even for one instant, the ground seems to give way, we shall doubtless see some folks tearing their hair as if all hope had fled, and the deluge was at hand.

The Rebel Embassy.

A sensation cotemporary published yesterday a dispatch from Washington, that the rebel gunboat *Dragon* came down the James River on Saturday, the 4th of July, under a flag of truce, having on board no less important a personage than Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, and Mr. Commissioner Ould, the latter being the officer hitherto charged on the rebel side with the negotiations for the exchange of prisoners. These persons represented that they were bearers of an important missive from Jefferson Davis, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, to Abraham Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and requested permission, so the story went, to proceed to Washington, *in the Dragon*, and present the letter to Mr. Lincoln in person. It is further said that they declined to reveal anything of the nature of their mission.

Admiral Lee, who sent a boat forward to meet the *Dragon*, on hearing this strange communication, at once telegraphed to Washington to know what he should do. The Cabinet met in special session to consider the matter, but came to no conclusion. Admiral Lee was directed to detain the rebel envoys, by further inquisition into the nature of their business; but they, assuming, perhaps, this catechising to be *infra dig.*, turned upon their metaphorical heel, and steamed back to Richmond. The Cabinet, at a meeting on the 6th, when it seems they must have known of the return of the *Dragon* to Richmond, very properly decided that Messrs. Stephens and Ould could not visit Washington; that Jefferson Davis, if very desirous to communicate with President Lincoln, might resort to "the ordinary means of communication;" that is, we suppose, he might address him a letter by mail, with postage prepaid, in lawful stamps of the realm. And so ended, according to the story, the most imposing embassy yet attempted by the rebels, whose object was to reach and influence by negotiations the Government of the United States.

Taking the narrative as it reaches us to be in all its points true, we find only one thing in the result that we greatly deplore, and that is, the violent shock it will give to the awakened curiosity of the universal Yankee nation. What *could* have been the object of this august embassy? What less important purpose than to propose the abandonment of the Confederacy and the return of the seceded States to the Union, could have started Vice-President Stephens—never a rebel at heart—on a mission to meet President Lincoln in the City of Washington? The Yankees will well nigh burst themselves in trying to guess the secret borne back to Richmond by the cruel *Dragon*.

It has been absurdly conjectured that the object of the mission was to settle the still open question on the part of the rebels as to how they should treat *black soldiers*, and Union officers captured in command of them. This is hardly a grave enough question to draw Mr. Stephens to Washington. It is a question, indeed, that has but one side to it, and that concerns the rebels, not us. It has been already settled beyond a doubt or recall, and Davis is notified of it, that the United States Government will protect all soldiers of whatever hue, that are formally received into the Union armies. Mr. Stephens would not come North on the fool's errand of trying to undo this decision, and to persuade Mr. Lincoln to let whites or blacks in the United States service be massacred unavenged by Jeff. Davis' rebels in arms.

We think we see a small speck of probability to sustain a solution of the *Dragon's* riddle, as follows: Jeff. Davis felt in fine feather after Lee's successful invasion of Pennsylvania; and after witnessing the deep consternation it had spread through a large portion of the North, he judged that the Washington Administration itself was in no slight degree alarmed and demoralized by the presence of Lee's great army hanging like a cloud over the northwestern horizon of Washington. And he considered this a favorable moment to propose a cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of his conquering legions to the line of the Potomac, and the appointment of a Convention to arrange for peace and the final separation of the States!

Mr. Stephens, as being the least objectionable man in the Confederacy—preserving more of Northern respect for his personal virtues, talents and statesmanship, and, therefore, likely to exert more influence than any other public character that could be sent—was selected to bring us the offer of peace and exemption from conquest. The mission was accepted, but the distinguished diplomat got no further than Hampton Roads, when, on the Fourth of July—fatal day to enemies of Republican liberty—he heard of Lee's disastrous defeat at Gettysburgh. Perceiving at once that all the basis of his proposed negotiation was gone, he gave wings to his *Dragon* and sped back to Richmond, without saying a word about his mission or pressing his visit to Washington. If this theory is not satisfactory, the reader is at liberty to invent any other he likes.

The "Fourth" at Halifax.

Halifax, Monday, July 6.

The Americans, with some Nova Scotian friends, celebrated the Fourth by a dinner, at which Judge Jackson, U. S. Consul, presided. Union toasts were enthusiastically given. The report of the Union victory in Pennsylvania was received with three times three.

Reception of the Twenty-seventh Maine Regiment in Boston.

Boston, Tuesday, July 7.

The Twenty-seventh Maine Regiment was enthusiastically cheered on its march through the city to-day. The regiment left for Portland at 2 P. M.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

The Owners of the Steamer Gibraltar Notified to Remove Guns from Her.

THE MEDIATION RUMORS.

Denial by Earl Russell that Napoleon has Renewed Overtures to England.

Mr. Roebuck's Motion for Recognition of the South.

The Invasion of the North a Mistake.

Halifax, Monday, July 7.

The steamship *Asia*, Capt. Shannon, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M., 27th, *via* Queenstown 28th ult., arrived at Halifax at 8 A. M., to-day.

She brings 15 passengers for Halifax and 54 for Boston.

The *Hammonia* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 25th.

The *Persia* arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 27th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Custom-house authorities at Liverpool had notified the owners of the steamer *Gibraltar* (late *Sumter*,) that unless the two guns of large calibre on board were landed, the ship would be detained, on suspicion that they were for Confederate ports.

The London *Globe* controverts the notion that England is bound to maintain indefinitely the policy of immobility on the American question, and says neutrality is not the whole duty of nations. It fully indorses Napoleon's views on the American question, believing there is no chance whatever of restoring the Union; it says England is bound to bear the obstructions to commerce and shipping; vexatious, so long as it appears she would have greater evils by taking action to end them; but she is not bound to endure them any longer. There is no principle which should prescribe to her for an indefinite period, a National silence, and immobility, if by speaking and moving she can excert a pacifying influence on the combatants, who have lost their independence and power of self-control.

Parliamentary proceedings on the 25th were unimportant. The vote for fortifications was postponed, owing to the absence of Lord Palmerston, from an attack of gout.

In the House of Lords on the 26th, Earl Russell denied the statement that Napoleon had renewed his overtures for joint mediation between the Federals and Confederates.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Roebuck stated that he should bring on a motion for the recognition of the Confederate States on the 30th.

The Vienna *Journal* mentions a report that Lord Palmerston will endeavor to induce the belligerents in America to submit their differences to the King of the Belgians.

A grand conservative banquet was held in London on the 26th. No allusion was made to foreign politics.

Sir Joshua Jebb, Inspector-General of Convicts, is dead.

POLISH QUESTION.

The papers are filled with speculations upon the probabilities now growing out of Polish affairs. It is believed that notes of three Powers were presented to Gortschakoff on the 25th. The Russian answer was anxiously awaited.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* addresses reasons for regarding the new ministerial arrangements as indicative of a pacific policy. Thus the member of the cabinet who is the most persistent adversary to warlike expeditions, whether against Mexico or Russia, and this on financial grounds especially is Mr. Fould, but Mr. Fould retains the office, and at Paris, it is not believed he would do so but with peace policy. The general wish is that war with Russia shall be avoided, though many think it inevitable. The French Government is, it appears, increasing the artillery by about 200 guns, and the order from the war office was very sudden.

The *Morning Post* says:

"We are far from wishing to predict European war, but we can imagine a combination which would render such a war rather a name than reality. There is no reason why it should consist in anything very much more serious than the breaking off of diplomatic relations. If Austria allowed a free transport of arms and munitions of war across her Gallician frontier, and placed a *corps d'armée* of 60,000 men in Galicia itself, and if the Russian fleet were blockaded in the Baltic, so as to keep open the coast of Samogitia, the Poles could do the rest for themselves. There is no reason why any European Power should send a soldier abroad. It would, in other words, merely amount to making a ring and seeing fair play. It is possible that Sweden might undertake operations for her own behalf, but there could be no moral obligation, either upon France or England, to do more than make a naval demonstration. It is with no desire to see any such consummation arise that we allude to these contingencies, but it is as well that the bugbear of European war, such as might possibly arise out of the present complications, should be reduced to its proper proportions."

The *Daily News* says the position of England is one of some difficulty, and, perhaps, some danger. We have no firmly held principles of foreign policy. Should the Czar accept the six propositions, our position would become grave and serious; we should have committed ourselves to a scheme, which the Poles, in their situation, must not so much resent as ignore—a scheme, the failure of which would give the Czar a right to claim our approbation and support, as having been ready to do all that even we ventured to ask.

The *Morning Post* announces the condition under which alone an armistice would be consented to by the Polish National Committee:

1. The armistice must extend throughout the whole of Poland.
2. A plenipotentiary on the part of the National Government must be admitted.
3. The National Diet, composed of delegates from the Provinces, must meet under the guarantee, not merely of Europe, but also of the National army, which occupies all the Provinces.

If these conditions are not complied with the Poles will hold out to the last. The *Post* adds:

"Such being the temper of the nation, we can hardly expect Russia to accept the proposals for an armistice."

The Moscow *Gazette* contains speculations on a war with England, and shows how vulnerable she is, owing to her commerce on the ocean.

Much sympathy has been shown in the Austrian Council of the Empire for Poland.

La France asserts that three Powers have addressed observations to St. Petersburgh against the acts of the Russian agents in Poland.

The Poles had defeated the Russians near Widawaw, capturing six guns.

AUSTRIA.

Count Rechberg stated in the Lower House of Reichsrath that the policy of the Government was peace in all foreign questions, combined with the defence and integrity of the Empire.

FRANCE.

It is reported that France has made fresh remonstrances at Rome to obtain the withdrawal of the Ex-King of Naples from that City.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The India and China mails have reached England, and have been forwarded by the *Asia*. The news has already been telegraphed.

It is stated that the Yinnevelly cotton crop was seriously injured by the April rains.

LATEST PER ASIA.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

London, Sunday, June 28.

Confederate Loan 2¼@1¼ discount.

The *Persia's* advices excited attention to-day. The impression prevails that Lee has made a mistake in invading the North; that it will give President Lincoln great assistance in raising men and means; will again excite a warlike feeling throughout the North and tend to prolong the war.

Commercial News by the Asia.

The weekly Cotton market was received, per *North American*, at Father Point.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Saturday, June 27—A. M.

The Breadstuffs market is generally dull. Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report: Flour dull and easier, quoted at 21s.@24s. 6d. Wheat has a downward tendency, and is nominal. Red Western, 8s. 9d.@9s. 3d.; red Southern, 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d; white Western, 9s. 9d.@10s.; white Southern, 10s.@10s. 9d. Corn steady. Mixed, 27s.@27s. 3d; white, 30s.@30s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, JUNE 27—A. M.

The market is generally dull. Various circulars report: Beef firmer, and finer qualities have slightly improved. Pork inactive. Bacon steady for choice descriptions. Lard dull and easier. Tallow steady. Butter quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, JUNE 27.

The Brokers' Circular reports: Sugar steady. Coffee steady. Ashes quiet. Linseed Oil firm, at 43s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine firm, at 102s. 6d. Sperm Oil dull, at 88s. Cod Oil—sales small, at 42s 6d. Petroleum is quoted by Bould & English as quiet, at 1s. 11d.@2s. ₩ gallon for Refined, and 16s. 6d. ₩ barrel for Crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Brothers report Breadstuffs dull. Coffee firm. Iron quiet. Linseed easier. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 100s. Petroleum steady; refined, 1s. 10d.; crude, 16s. 6d. Linseed Oil dull at 45s.@44s. 9d. Rice very dull. Sugar quiet. Tea inactive. Tallow firmer. Sperm Oil nominal at 82s.@83s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, JUNE 27, A. M.

Consols closed yesterday at 91⅞@92 for money. The weekly return has shown an increase in bullion in the Bank of £176,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market is inactive. Illinois Central, 29@28 discount; Erie Railroad, 60@61.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Saturday Evening.

Cotton—Sales, 6,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, at unchanged quotations.

Breadstuffs—The market is flat, and quotations are barely maintained.

Provisions—The market is quiet and steady. Beef is more buoyant.

Produce—The market is steady.

London, Saturday Evening, June 27.

Consols close at 92@92⅛ for money.

American Stocks—The latest sales were: Illinois Central, 29@28 discount; Erie Railroad, 60@61.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds have rallied ⅛ ₩ cent., and closed with a distinct improvement in tone, owing to the belief that no war will arise with Russia, and the expectation of large specie arrivals. The discount market was unchanged. A large business was done in foreign stocks at considerably lower prices. The market was excited, but closed steadier.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, July 7.

GEN. SICKLES.

Gen. Sickles still continues comfortable. All visitors, save Gen. Hooker, are denied access to him.

THE ORDER RELATIVE TO OFFICERS.

The order lately issued by Gen. Halleck, forbidding officers of the army to remain in Washington without special leave, was put in force to-day. Gens. Hooker, Nagles, and other General officers were arrested. Gen. Hooker obtained leave to stay. The rest left by the first train.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

Where advances have been made to a child during the lifetime of the parents, and a note or other evidence of indebtedness was taken by the parent to be counted against such child on the final settlement of the estate, such advances are held to be distributive shares, and as such subject to legacy-tax.

ROSECRANS' ARMY.

There are rumors here to-day of a retrograde movement on the part of the army of Gen. Rosecrans, but they can be traced to no official or authentic source.

TROUBLE WITH THE SIOUX.

The following are extracts from a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of June 24, 1863, from Agent B. F. Lushbaugh, Pawnee Indian Agency:

"On Monday, the 22d inst., we were again attacked here by a large body of Sioux Indians, probably not less than five hundred. They killed a number of Pawnee squaws and one Indian. A portion of one company of the Second Nebraska cavalry, which arrived here a few days before, assisted the Pawnees in their defence. The Captain was slightly wounded one man mortally wounded and one killed.

We are not aware that any of the Sioux were killed in this fight, and expect another attack soon."

"This company of Nebraska cavalry did not enter the fight until the Sioux had attacked and wounded their Captain."

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, Tuesday, July 7.

GENERALS KILLED AND WOUNDED IN BATTLE.

A gentleman conversant with military affairs states, as the result of a recent examination of the records, that, since the commencement of this war, we have lost thirty-seven Generals by death, twenty-six of whom were killed in battle, or died by reason of casualties; and, in addition, sixty-one Generals have been wounded and recovered.

HOW GENERAL HANCOCK WAS WOUNDED.

It may not be publicly known that Gen. Hancock was wounded in the recent battle by a ten-penny nail. This is accounted for on the supposition that it was driven from a fence near by. The nail, and a small piece of wood, have been extracted, and the patient is convalescent. Officers who have arrived here accord Gens. Hancock and Gibbon much credit for their conduct on the field.

THE INTERCEPTED DISPATCHES.

From intercepted letters, written by Jeff. Davis, it is ascertained that there were recently but few rebel troops in North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia, they having been withdrawn to reinforce Gen. Johnston and other Generals of the so-called Southern Confederacy.

PREPARATIONS FOR A DRAFT.

The War Department is busy sending out the necessary papers and instructions for a draft under the recent enrollment. There seems to be a determination to push military affairs with additional vigor.

The Late Gen. Farnsworth.

Brig.-Gen. Elon J. Farnsworth, who fell in the battle at Gettysburgh, was a nephew of Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, M. C., of Illinois. He was born in Livingston County, Michigan, in the year 1835, and was educated at the University of that State, at Ann Arbor. In 1857 he went to New-Mexico, and became attached to the United States Commissary Department in that distant frontier. Subsequently he visited Utah, and was engaged there in the same capacity. Love of adventure frequently led him to make long journeys through the mountains on horseback, and it was there, doubtless, that he gained such a knowledge and mastery of the horse as subsequently gave him the reputation of being the best rider in the army. News of the rebellion reached him in the Summer of 1861, and he immediately hastened home to join the Eighth Illinois cavalry, which his uncle was then organizing. He was made Battalion Quartermaster, but soon thereafter promoted to the Captaincy of Co. K of that celebrated regiment. During all the battles of the Peninsula, and Pope's campaign, he never missed a fight or skirmish in which that troop was engaged, and which are said to be forty-one in all.

He was brave and daring to a fault, and so kind and considerate to his men that he early became their pride and boast. Whenever a scout or a reconnoissance was to be made, Capt. Farnsworth was almost invariably placed at its head, and so intrepid was he in his attacks and so watchful in his movements that his name became a terror to every bushwhacker along the lines. Indeed, very much of the celebrity of his regiment was due to his genius and bravery.

In the month of May last Gen. Pleasanton placed him upon his staff as Aid, and so well pleased was he with the man, that he nominated him to the office of Brigadier-General. Within the same week he was made a General and a martyr. In the great harvest which death has reaped at Gettysburgh, he has been gathered in. There fell no braver soldier on that field of blood.

Gen. Farnsworth was possessed of rare beauty both of person and of soul. No man who knew him failed to admire his great social attractions, nor will they soon forget his tall athletic frame, dark flashing eye and finely molded features.

The Draft in Rhode Island.

Providence, R. I., Monday, July 6.

The draft takes place at once in this State. There are to be drawn 2,850, and 50 per cent. more as an allowance for exempts.

[Advertisement.]

VERONICA QUINQUEFOLIA.

This new blood purifier—the most effective and powerful known to man—may be obtained at the various drug stores. One bottle warranted to be equal to barrels of Sarsaparilla, or no charge. Small bottles, $1; large bottles, $3. SCOTT & Co., Chemists, No. 765 Broadway. The sales already equal those of all Sarsaparillas combined.

[Advertisement.]

"NOSES" ILLUSTRATED.—The July double number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL contains Lord BROUGHAM, Dr. DIXON, STONEWALL JACKSON, ANNA E. DICKINSON, with 40 other illustrations. Physiognomy, Phrenology, Physiology, Ethnology, Our Social Relations, Courtship, A new Facial Angle, &c. Fifteen cents, by first post, or $1 50 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

THE BANISHMENT OF BLACKS FROM OUR MIDST is no outrage. It is eminently proper that they should be cast off. We refer to black hats. KNOX, the Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, has introduced his White and Straw Hats, which are both seasonable and elegant; and this is reason sufficient for tossing aside all others.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contributes its part to make it a delightful spot for all.—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"LORD BROUGHAM."—E H. DIXON, STONEWALL JACKSON and ANNA E. DICKINSON, with Portraits, Biographies and Phrenological developments, given in July Number *Phrenological Journal.* 15c. a Number. Newsmen have it.

[Advertisement.]

Don't fail to see Gen. TOM THUMB and the rest of the elfin family, at BARNUM'S this week, because it is positively their last week in the City. SANDFORD'S Ethiopian Opera Troupe give their superb performances afternoon and evening.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Col. Pond, Col. Moore, Lieut.-Col. Ives, Lieut.-Col. Otis, Paymaster Isaacs, Paymaster Wallack, U. S. N.; Capt. Lewis, Lieut. Devereux, U. S. Marines; Rev. Mr. Hudson, Capt. Todd, Major Corven, Mrs. Benton and two children, Mrs. Peck, Miss Peck, Miss Dyer, Mrs. Gleason, Mrs. Wakefield, Miss Ely, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Saxton, Mr. Wright, Mrs. Humer, Mrs. Brodie, Miss Schultz, Mrs. Siegner, Miss Carter, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Hurther, Mrs. Delacroix and child, Lieut. Skinner, Mrs. Farren, Mrs. Snow, Miss Fowler, Miss Biddell, Miss Pierce, Mrs. Dale, Miss Kemp, Miss Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Grace and five children, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. French, Mr. Topham, Capt. Patterson, Surgeon Sutton, Mr. Chase, U. S. N., Capt. Dewey, Mr. Vail, U. S. N., Mr. Reynolds, U. S. N., Mr. Marsnall, U. S. N., Mr. West, U. S. N., Mr. Riley, U. S. N., Lieuts. Wheeler, Wakefield and Howland, Dr. Greeley, Dr. Millikan, Surgeon Freeman, Capt. Thomas, Mr. Musgrove and Mr. Hall, U. S. N., Dr. Zaches, Lieut. Metcalf, Dr. Stillwell, Capt. McDonald, Capt. True, Lieut. Mower, Capt. Thayer, Capt. Eldridge, Lieut. Lander, Capt. Burnham, Lieuts. Libby, Leaver, Schoener, Jackson, Dietrick, Risber, Henricks, Palmer and Brown, Judge Latta, Capt Hurley, Rev. Mr. Harris, Quartermaster Brown, Master Meyer. Messrs. Goodhue, Wheeler, Grover, Norton, Hiestor, Raynor, Sanford, Craig, Freeman, Howe, Carter, Heacott, Gansen, Stubbs, Jones and Gott, Mr. Beard and son, R. Sargent, E. F. Squier, H. Calder, O. Y. Savage, E. N. Naylor, and 150 others.

JULY 7—*In steamship New-York, from Bremen, &c.*—Mrs. Ludovica Migame, F. A. Buchmann, Wm. Leupold, Astor Kane, Maritz M. Frankenthal, Mrs. Carrie Frankenthal, 53 second cabin and 193 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 35 | Sun sets..... 7 33 | Moon rises..11 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 26 | Gov. Island.. 2 15 | Hell Gate.. 3 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 7.

Cleared.

Ship Ramsay, (Br.,) White, Cork, McAndrews & Wann.

Bark Bergen, (Norw.,) Amesen, Gloucester, Eng., Holmboe & Balchen.

Brigs Brothers, (Br.,) Crawford, Bristol, J. Jackson; Ida, (Br.,) Palfrey, Lisbon, George F. Bulley; Delhi, (Br.,) Durkee, Cork, Boyd & Hincken; D. Trowbridge, Lyon, Demarara, D. Trowbridge; Lady Head, (Br.,) Lees, Queenstown, Barclay & Livingston.

Schooners Davoe, Hodgson, Cambridge, Jed Frye & Co.; Youth, (Br.,) Kavanagh, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal, S. C., at noon, on Saturday, July 4, consigned to Maj. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The Arago brings 110 first and 160 second-class passengers, mails and Government stores. At noon, 6th inst., lat. 37 31, lon. 74 12, ex. signals with an Am. ship, showing house flag—white ground with black A—bound S. The steamer Augusta Dinsmore arrived at Port Royal on the morning of July 4, with Admiral Dahlgreen on board. The Arago arrived at New-York at noon to day. Time 72 hours.

Steamship New-York, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen June 21, Southampton 24th, with mdse. and 254 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Anchored off Sandy Hook Monday night, at 10 P. M., on account of dense fog. 24th ult., at 11¼ P. M., off Eddiston, passed Hamburgh steamship Hammonia, bound E. 3d inst., at noon, lat. 44 43, lon. 48 15, passed bark Land Wiehrden, bound W. 6th inst., off Montauk Point, passed ships Portsmouth, Tarleton, Leghorn, for New-York; Antartic, Stauffar, from Liverpool for New-York. The New-York had, on the first part of the passage, heavy westerly gales and fog.

U. S. steam transport City of Richmond, Kelly, Fort Warren 36 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 6th inst., off Chatham, saw bark Edwin, of New-York, at anchor.

U. S. transport Ellen S. Terry, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 5th inst., with mdse. and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. transport Cahawba, Baker, New-Orleans June 30, via Fortress Monroe 12 hours, with sugar, cotton, etc., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. The Cahawba landed 450 Confederate prisoners at Fortress Monroe. Thursday, 2d inst., lat. 24 48, lon. 80, picked up a bale of cotton without mark or number, covered with barnacles; had been in the water some time. 3d inst., 9½ A. M., 30 miles T. of Carysfoot Light, ex. signals with steamship Creole, bnd. S. 4th, 10:20 A. M., 65 miles N. of Cape Cainard, passed ship Dewitt Clinton, bound N.; also a bark showing Slate & Co.'s signal; 11 A. M., passed bark George W. Horton, bound N. 6th, 7 P. M., Cape Hatteras bearing W. N. W., ex. signals with steamship George B. Cromwell, bnd. S.

Steam transport Patroon, Jones, Washington, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Ship Luisa Bruno, (Ital.,) Russo, Palermo 56 ds., passed Gibralter May 28, with fruit, etc., to F. Berthoud & Co.

Brig Richmond, Sprague, Malaga May 9, Gibralter 16th, with fruit, etc., to Miller & Houghton. Had heavy westerly gales and calms the entire passage. 1st inst., lat. 40 lon. 68, spoke U. S. bark Young Turk, from Boston, on a cruise, who reported, had chased an English bark a few days previous, for 9 hours, but could not catch her. Afterward hoisted the American ensign at peak. At 4 P. M., passed a steamer painted lead color, showing U. S. pendant. 2d inst., lat. 40 19, lon. 69 15, saw a bark standing S., with a red flag flying at mizzen truck. 3d, lat. 40 15, lon. 72 40, was boarded by U. S. steamer John Adams. June 9, lat. 36 27, lon. 37 40, at 10 A. M., fell in with a wreck, bottom up; should think her about 250 tons. She had apparently been in that condition about 8 months; was cut in two about the main chains.

WIND—Sunset, S. E., light.

Sailed.

Steamship Mersey.

Barks Giovanni, Levanter, Carla, Queen Victoria.

Brigs Tyro, Mischief, Encloe.

Below.

Ship Antarctic, Stouffar, Liverpool May 23.

Ship Portsmouth, Tarleton, Leghorn May 6.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Gadd, Cardiff May 27.

Bark Lucknow, (Brem.,) Schenck, Bremen May 23.

Also 2 barks and 1 brig, unknown.

Foreign Ports.

[PER ASIA.]

Arrived from New-York—April 27, Fairy, Woosung; May 7, Salem, Maulmain; 10th, Horatio; 15th, Fahkle, Sinchpore; June 23, Industral, Brighton; 24th, Freundschaft, at Waterford; Stephen Crowell and Elwood Walter, Londonderry; Laura, Bremen; 26th, Guy Mannering and Cultivator; 27th, Aurora, Dreadnought, and F B. Cutting, at Liverpool; Maid of Orleans, in the Clyde.

Arrived from Philadelphia—27th, Lanawanda and Fanny McHenry, at Liverpool; Vigo, in the Clyde.

Arrived from Baltimore—26th, Copernicus, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—May 11, Wandrohm, from Penang; Janset Jee Jrejeebhoy, from Singapore; 9th, Inkeers; and 19th, Snow Squall, from do.

Sailed for San Francisco—May 1, Queen Victoria, from Hong Kong.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Ernestine, at South Foreland; Guiding Star and Palmerston, at Newry; Crested Wave, at Browershaven; Rebecca Goddard and Darnestadt, at Cadiz; Gen. McClellan, Ashburton, Hemisphere, M. C. Day and City of Brooklyn, at Liverpool.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,

N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

DR. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

New Sewing-Machine Emporium.

No. 935 BROADWAY, near 22d-st.

This new Emporium for the exhibition and sale of the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER MACHINES at Manufacturers' Prices, has been opened for the accommodation of ladies residing in the upper part of the City, where also embroidering, braiding, tucking, quilting, hemming, stitching, &c., are executed by competent operators, at the shortest notice. Children's clothing, ladies' furnishing, &c., on hand and made to order. Sewing machines, with operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 160 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES for Silver Plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Pianos at Bargains.—WORCESTER'S celebrated 7½ octave, elegantly carved pianos, not used six months, will be sold at a great bargain for cash, or monthly payments. New pianos to let, at No. 481 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

MOREHOUSE—KINGSLAND.—In Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday, July 7, by Rev. Edwin Downer, CHARLES H. MOREHOUSE and MARY B., daughter of the late Robert Kingsland, all of Westfield.

REEVE—MULFORD.—On Wednesday, July 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Robert Ackman, of Elizabeth, N. J., LITTIS O. REEVE, of New-York, and ANNIE M., second daughter of J. W. Mulford, Esq., of Jersey City.

SEAMAN—SEE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 6, by Rev. A. A. Willits, ALANSON SEAMAN and CHARLOTTE A., daughter of Mr. Peter See. No cards.

DIED.

COX.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., Miss LYDIA COX, daughter of Samuel Cox, aged 24 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the residence of her father, No. 396 Cumberland-st., on Thursday, July 9, at 2 o'clock.

CHESEBROUGH.—On Monday, July 6, at Baltimore, MAXWELL WOODHULL CHESEBROUGH, in the 22d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Thomas' Church, New-York, corner of Broadway and Houston-st., on Thursday, July 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

CHICHESTER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 7, of cholera infantum, HELEN, daughter of Lewis S. and Charlotte Chichester, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, July 8, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 75 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

ELLIS.—At the battle of Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, Col. AUGUSTUS VAN HORNE ELLIS, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth N. Y. V., eldest son of Dr. Samuel Corp Ellis, of this City, aged 3- years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, July 8, at 1 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, 2d-av. and 10th-st., without further invitation.

HANDSUCH.—On Monday, July 6, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, IRENE ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Andrew and Margaret Handsuch, aged 20 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the trustees, Ex-trustees and teachers of Ward School No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, July 8, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 126 Cannon-st.

LEDYARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 7, DANIEL J. LEDYARD, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 283 Jay-st., on Thursday, July 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Sunday, July 5, MARY ELIZA MARTIN, eldest daughter of the late Maj. Hugh R. Martin, of Schenectady.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 116 East 32d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, July 8, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Schenectady for interment.

MUNN.—Instantly killed at the battle of Gettysburgh, on Thursday, July 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., ELIJAH F. MUNN, Captain of Company G, 68th regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 26 years.

He fell covered with glory while in defence of his beloved country. He was universally beloved by both officers and men. Long will he be mourned by the whole army, for in him they have lost a brave officer and a kind friend.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, July 8, at 5 o'clock P. M., at the Westchester M. E. Church. All are requested to meet at the house at 4 o'clock P. M.

ROACH.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, July 7, at the residence of her son, Peter R. Roach, Mrs. SARAH HALLET ROACH, daughter of Capt. Samuel Hallett, of St. Johns, N. B., and wife of the late Timothy Roach, of Newtown, L. I., in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, July 9, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The cars leave from Jersey City Ferry at 1 and 2 o'clock P. M., and return at 6:05 and 7.

RAPER.—In Somers, on Sunday, July 5, ROBERT W. RAPER, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, July 8, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 329 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

ROWE.—On Monday, July 6, Mrs. CATHARINE ROWE, in the 85th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, corner of Fulton and Franklin avs., Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, July 8.

STEVENSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 7, at No. 96 West 26th-st., WILLIAM SCOTT, infant son of Peter Stevenson.

The funeral will take place this day, July 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WIGGINS.—On Tuesday, July 7, MARGARET, daughter of James and Mary Wiggins, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 61 North Moore-st., at 1½ o'clock, this day, (Wednesday,) July 8. Remains will be taken to Bronxville, for interment.

YEATON.—On Monday evening, July 6, AGATHA ELEANORE, wife of Charles C. Yeaton, aged 25 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, July 9, at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

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11, 44, 41, 46, 1, 48, 42, 13, 59, 55, 63.

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Dr. RADWAY guarantees that his READY RELIEF will not keep the patient in doubt as to certainty of cure. In all cases where PAIN is experienced RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few minutes, prove its marvelous efficacy, and one bottle is sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical of its superiority to all other remedies, in curing Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Pain, Aches and other infirmities—while in attacks of Diarrhœa, Billious Cholic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Chills and Fever, one or two doses is sufficient. In cases of Sprains, Strains, Cramps, Spasms, Headache, &c., its application will promote ease at once. One dose internally and one application externally will stop any ordinary pain, and one bottle cure any ordinary disease. Price 25 cents. Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by all Druggists.

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It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

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Ice is not merely a luxury, but almost a necessity in the household, and in this season of scarcity, the greatest economy should be exercised in the use of it. Great improvements have been made in refrigerators, or ice-chests, within a few years. In the old box refrigerator, where a lump of ice is put at the bottom, and the articles to be cooled placed over it, there is an unnecessary waste of ice. The provisions in this are cooled only by giving off or radiating their heat, which is absorbed by the ice, and they, being at the top, are always in the warmest part of the refrigerator. In several recent inventions the ice is placed at the upper part of the refrigerator, and its contents are not only cooled by radiation, but also by a descending current of cold air which is passing over them. This current cannot take place when the ice is below. We have upon our Exhibition Tables a model of a "Polar Refrigerator," manufactured by Leslie & Elliott, No 494 Broadway, New-York, which has some excellent points. The box is divided into two compartments by a central ice chamber. This is made of corrugated zinc, and wedge-shaped, with the larger end uppermost. The ice is placed at the top of this chamber upon a rack, and the water, which results from its melting, and which is still very cold, is retained in the lower part, where it can be drawn off for drinking. It is an advantage to have separate compartments in the refrigerator, as delicate fruits, butter, milk, &c., can be kept where they will not contract any unpleasant flavor from meats and other provisions.—*Agriculturist.*

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This line, *via* Allentown and Harrisburgh, has not been broken
BY THE RECENT INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent.

LONG LIVE THE REPUBLIC.—A MEETING of the citizens of the XVIIIth Ward will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, 1863, at the large Hall, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps for the organization of a regiment, pursuant to a call of Gov. Seymour for 30,000 militia.

It is the imperative duty of every citizen, by his presence and exertion in the premises, to show his patriotism and determination to aid in putting down the rebellion.

Geo. Opdyke,	Peter Cooper,
C. Godfrey Gunther,	John D. Ottiwell,
Edward C. Cowdin,	John N. Hayward,
Edward Cooper,	David Dudley Field,
James Kelly,	Gilbert M. Platt,
E. P. Cowles,	Nathaniel Hayden,
D. Hennesey,	Timothy G. Churchill,
James M. Thomson,	John Foster,
Wm Baird,	Wm. Laimbeer, Jr.,
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Robt. B. Roosevelt,	Henry Beeny.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, FEATHERS, &c
Good and cheap, at
WILLARD'S,
No. 394 Hudson-st.,
Corner Houston-st.

AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE honorary and ex-members of the Eighth Regiment was held July 2, at the Room of Company C, at which it was resolved that the honorary and ex-members of the regiment be requested to meet on THURSDAY EVENING, July 9, at 8 o'clock, in the above room, to take action in relation to the reception of the regiment on its return from the seat of war.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of Consultation must contain Five Dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed.

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. LIGHTHILL has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing.

W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

No 12 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case.

JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 339 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON.
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Canada	July 8	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	July 11	New-York	Liverpool
Bavaria	July 11	New-York	Southampton.
North American	July 11	Quebec	Liverpool.
China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Wash'ton	June 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	June 24	Southampton	New-York.
Hibernian	June 25	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	June 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Columbia	July 7	New-York	New-Orleans
Morning Star	July 11	New-York	New-Orleans
Evening Star	July 22	New-York	New-Orleans

For California.

North Star	July 13	New-York	Aspinwall
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe *viâ* Quebec, by the *North American*, close at 1 P. M. on Thursday.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Hambourg and the German States, by the *Bavaria*, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana by the *Roanoke*, close on Thursday at 11 A. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

For South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, close on Monday, July 13, at 10½ A. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Tier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARrytown and Sing Sing, 53 acres land, beautifully located for country residences, having fine views of the river and surrounding country, opposite and adjoining the residences of Dr. Creighton and J. Butler Wright, Esq. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. For particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A double cottage, suitable for a small family, furnished, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let for two months or longer, at $75 per month; situated at Elizabeth, N. J., immediately adjoining the creek; beautifully shaded, with use of pleasure boat. Address G. W., Box No. 747 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT PEEKSkill, with about an acre of land attached; beautifully located, with a fine view of the Hudson, and convenient to depot; will be rented till first of November next. Possession given immediately. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

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ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for Summer or permanent residence, situated on the Sound, at the mouth of Saugatuck River. The buildings are first-class and in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, FOR three months, with stable accommodations, with shade and fruit; located directly on the water, with suitable bathing conveniences, within convenient access to the City. S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN A COUNTRY COTTAGE, HALF hour's ride from the City, a furnished parlor and bedroom, situated in a very healthy location, and to rent cheap. Inquire at 73 Nassau-st., New-York, first floor.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, UNTIL SEPT. 30, a neat little cottage, newly papered and painted, two minutes' from Ferry landing. Apply to JAMES WARING, No. 62 Beaver-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., 63x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

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FARMS.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM.—FOR SALE, the farm of the late Robert Van Amburgh, lying in the town of Poughkeepsie, six miles from the City and four from the New-Hamburgh depot of the Hudson River Railroad, containing about 120 acres, 10 of which is heavy timber. It is pleasantly situated, well watered and in good condition. The soil is warm, dry and productive, and free of broken land. It is admirably adapted to be equally divided, and is offered at a moderate price to close the estate. Terms easy and title clear. For particulars inquire of JAMES H. MILLS, Poughkeepsie; JOHN VAN WYCK, New-Hamburgh; CHARLES DUBOIS, Fishkill Landing; GEORGE WADE, No. 3 State-st., New-York, and to the heirs on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

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A HUDSON RIVER FARM FOR SALE IN ULSTER COUNTY—three miles south of Poughkeepsie—containing 160 acres, with a good river site. Apply to D. C. VAIL, Milton, Ulster County, New-York.

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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in general housework. Call for two days at No. 237 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant English woman, as professed cook; no objection to City or country; best of City references from several employers. Can be seen until engaged at No. 132 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A FRENCH COOK, UNDERSTANDing her business thoroughly, and having good references, wishes a situation in a private family. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av. 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation in a small private family as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City references if required. Can be seen at No. 136 West 30th-st., rear building, second story, front room.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG SCOTCH woman wants a situation to do housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at No. 277 West 33d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a capable Protestant with good reference. Will receive calls, or can be addressed for two days, at No. 252 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., for either City or country.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl desires a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly. Apply at Bedell's, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell, of No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork; good City reference. Inquire at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTed as seamstress, waiting on grown up children or doing chamberwork by a respectable girl; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman desires a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable references from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as waitress, chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 4 to 9 o'clock.

AS WASHER AND IRONER.—MRS. CONKLIN wishes to get the washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen by the month or by the dozen. They will be done in the very best style for 50 cents per dozen. Call at No. 94 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., up stairs. Can give the best of City reference.

AT THE FIRST CLASS SERVANTS' Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also German, English, Scotch, American, Irish and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF FIRST-class cooks and other cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, girls for housework and girls lately landed; also colored help for the City or country and all good servants wanted, at the Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS ACCOUNTANT.—A SITUATION IS WANTed by a competent and experienced accountant; banking, commission, insurance or manufacturing business preferred. Address A. B. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office. References satisfactory.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as book-keeper, salesman or general clerk in any good mercantile business, or as corresponding clerk or cashier, by an experienced man, who can give the best of reference. Address CASHIER, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUation as General Clerk in any good mercantile business, by an active young man who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN LATELY landed wishes a situation in a private family as coachman; has lived with some of the best families in England; has no objection to waiting if required, as he has lived in both capacities. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young, single man; thoroughly understands his business; he is an experienced groom and a sober, steady man, is willing to make himself useful; has ten years' City reference. Address P. G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single, middle-aged man; will be found sober and faithful, and can come well recommended; a situation in the country preferred. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A STEADY, SOBER Protestant man, with good reference, wants a situation as coachman and gardener, or willing to make himself useful; understands the care of horses well; city or country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A VERY RESPECTAble and experienced young man wishes a situation as above; has the best of testimonials as regards character, capacity, &c. Can be seen by applying to A. M. SEE, No. 12 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable man, as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly well; has the best of City references. Can be seen or address a note, for 2 days, at C. Waters' harness-maker, No. 840 Broadway, for E. M.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants a situation as farmer; is used to work, and will go with or without his wife; both are smart and capable. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, NAtive of Connecticut, desires a situation as farmer; has good reference. Address G. L. S., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A MAN TO TAKE charge of a place of three acres, at Flushing; one horse, cow, &c., vegetable garden, lawn, &c.; must be willing to make himself generally useful when not otherwise engaged. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a French gardener well versed in fruit, grape, flower and vegetable raising; has been in the best French establishments, will content himself with moderate salary. Address GARDENER, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a middle-aged Englishman; is competent and understands the care of flowers; will make himself generally useful to his employer. Address E. GARDENER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable married man, without family, as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables, and the laying out of grounds; can take charge of any gentleman's place; the wife is an excellent hand over milk and butter; both understand their business perfectly; the best of reference. Address M. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman, in a wholesale grocery or dry goods store, by an experienced man, who can give the best of reference. Address SALESMAN, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RELIABLE man, a situation as waiter in a private family, with City reference; or as coachman, having drove as post-boy for several years, between Cork, Killarney and Glengarriffe. Address T. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED A SITUATION by a steady, active young man who is not afraid of work and would make himself generally useful; good reference given. Address J. S., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COLORED coachman; a single man preferred—one who thoroughly understands the management of horses; none but a strictly reliable man need apply. Apply at the office No. 2 East 14th-st., before 11 A. M.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A PROTESTant man to go a short distance in the country; must be a thorough practical gardener, understand the care of a horse and cow, and a careful driver. A willing, competent person, who can come well recommended for honesty, sobriety and ability, may secure a good, permanent home by applying at No. 45 Beekman-st., after 9 A. M.

WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE, A BOY to learn the business; one about 15 years old, and who can board with his parents, and offer the best of recommendations as to honesty and morality. Wages low, first year. Inquire at 253 9th-av., hardware-store.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR employment, No. 950 Broadway, near 22d-st., cooks, first-class do., cooks to wash and iron, and good domestics of every calling, for City and country. Patronage respectfully solicited.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE charge of the drawing machinery of a worsted mill; to such a one a permanent situation, in a pleasant locality in the country, will be offered. Call at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a small farm, with vegetable and fruit garden, &c., the wife to take care of dairy and poultry. Apply to THOS. LE BOUTILLIER, No. 423 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST AT THE Desk and to do collecting in the city. Address Box 1,760 P. O., stating references, which must be unexceptionable.

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.—A GOOD cook, ironer and washer, having good accommodations, may apply at No. 185 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

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ANY PERSON WHO WANTS PURE goat's milk can have it by calling at No. 94 East 25th-st., near 3d-av., up-stairs. Call for Mrs. CONKLIN.

AUCTION SALES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The undersigned, assignee of CHRISTIAN PAUL, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. M. SEAMAN, the following property, viz.: The lot of ground, with the brick dwelling-house and store thereon, situated on the northwesterly corner of West 10th and Greenwich sts., said lot being in width in front on Greenwich-st. 19 feet 1 inch, and in the rear 21 feet 4 inches; and in depth on the southerly side 52 feet, and on the northerly side 52 feet.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1863.

WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.,
No. 49 William-st.

The above sale is postponed to TUESDAY, July 21 inst., at same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1863.
WALTER EDWARDS, Jr., Assignee, &c.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the CARGO OF THE PRIZE SLOOP NEPTUNE, consisting of 114 bbls. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, and 18 BALES OF COTTON.

July 1, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of July, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, cargo of prize-sloop ANGELINA, viz.:

23 BALES UPLAND COTTON.

Also, cargo of prize-sloop EMELINE, viz.:

43 BALES UPLAND COTTON.

Also, at the same place, at 12 o'clock, the prize-sloop ANGELINA, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of July, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of prize schooner *Sue*, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
SADDLERY,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Catalogues are now ready, and goods can be examined on THURSDAY, 9th inst. ROBT. MURRAY,
U. S. Marshal.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large and well selected stock of fine furniture, for parlors, chambers, reception-rooms and dining-rooms, en suite and in separate parcels to suit: rosewood etageres, armoire-a-glace, secretaries, canterburies, work-tables, centre and fancy tables, library and secretary bookcases, hall stands, chairs, Turkish lounges and easy-chairs, sideboards, extension dining-tables and chairs. French plate pier glass, and sundry articles by manuscript.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks and coupons at auction on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, viz.:

$94,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock of 1860, Nos. 900 to 993 inclusive, $1,000 each.
$600 State of Louisiana Coupons, due April 1, 1861.
$540 do. do. do. due May 1, 1861.

These stocks and coupons will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Banking and the amendments thereto," said stocks and coupons being the assets of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Illinois. The payment of interest on these bonds was suspended by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 19, 1859, until otherwise provided by law, and no provision for the renewal of the payment of interest has been made. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that these bonds are valid and binding on the State.

JESSIE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, ON SATURDAY, July 11th, 1863, at two o'clock, on the premises of the late JAMES CONNER, deceased, in the town and county of WESTCHESTER, N. Y., under the direction of the executrix and executors, the very valuable mansion house, and about 100 acres of land in high state of cultivation, improvements costly and nearly new. On the premises, independent of the mansion house, is a new cottage, well arranged, old homestead, two stables, two valuable barns, &c. Location unsurpassed for respectability and health; accessible by steamboats and railroads. Persons wishing to view the property can stop at Williams Bridge almost any hour, where conveyance can be procured at all times. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired, for a term of years. Maps and particulars at the office.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 1ST-AV. AND 11TH-ST., AT AUCTION.—By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John T. Hoffman Referee. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 9, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York. FIRST-AVENUE—The valuable lot southeast corner of 1st-av. and 11th-st., being 23 feet 8 inches front and rear, by 94 feet deep, more or less. BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE AT AUCtion, on the 16th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, 40 acres of land on Grace Church-st., in the town of Rye, Westchester County, within half a mile of the New-Haven Railroad depot in Portchester. The land formerly belonged to John Hawkins, and commands a beautiful view of Long Island Sound.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, a splendid bay coupé horse, 16½ hands high, 8 years old, kind and gentle driver. Also, double-harness, single-harness, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, about 16 hands high, 9 years old, warranted sound and kind; a good traveler and a splendid family horse. Sold for want of use.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

76 SHARES NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD (genuine stock) will be sold at auction THIS DAY (Wednesday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P.M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL. } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS. } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the long-established wholesale Hat, Cap and Hatters Trimmings house of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Walnut-st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
New-York, June 29, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at PAR for UNITED STATES BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1862, bearing Six (6) per cent. interest in GOLD COIN, commonly known as FIVE-TWENTIES.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of $800,000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

Its route is along the White Water Valley, from Rushville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with a map showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES:
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
No. 54 William-st.
GEORGE T. M. DAVIS,
No. 47 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1863.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION.

Gen. FREMONT, President of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, has appointed SAMUEL HALLETT & CO., General Financial Agents of the Company, and for the purpose of increasing their facilities, has placed with them available cash securities to the amount of two millions of dollars, to remain with the house until the road is completed, and to be used by them in such way as they may deem best calculated to secure the speedy completion of the railway.

JULY 1, 1863.

YOUNG & HALLOCK.
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE,
No. 2 Park-place, corner Broadway.
EDWARD R. YOUNG, LEWIS S. HALLOCK, } Broadway Bank Building, N.Y.
UNCURRENT MONEY AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
COLLECTIONS MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—DIVIDEND.—A regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., have been duly declared, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JUNE 30, 1863. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Bank, held June 30, 1863, the following resolutions were duly passed:

Resolved, That the Capital Stock of the Manufacturers' Bank be increased sixty thousand dollars, so that its entire capital shall be two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Resolved, That those who are stockholders on the 6th day of July next, shall have the right between the 6th and 20th days of July to subscribe and take such increased capital stock at par, in the proportion of two shares for each five owned by the subscribers.

Resolved, That books for the subscription by stockholders be opened at the Bank on the 6th day of July next, and continue open until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 20th day of July, when they shall be closed; and that all Shares then remaining untaken be sold at public auction, at the Trinity Buildings, New-York City, on the 27th day of July next, to the highest bidder, (but at not less than par,) for the benefit of the Bank, except that subscribers who would be entitled to fractional parts of Shares, shall have the benefit of the premium upon their fractions, and owners of less than three shares who shall notify the Cashier on or before the 27th day of July, of their desire to subscribe, shall have the like benefit.

Resolved, That the increased Capital shall be paid in on or before the 20th day of July next, that subscriptions remaining unpaid at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day shall be forfeited and void, and the shares subscribed for, but not taken, shall be sold at public auction for the benefit of the Bank, at the time and place above mentioned. By order of the Board,

JUNE 30, 1863. T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., New-York, June 24, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Directors of this Company at the annual Election held on the 16th June, instant:

John W. Lewis,	Henry S. Terbell,	Samuel Raynor,
Matthias Clark,	Cornelius Stephens,	Samuel Birdsall,
Abraham Leggett,	D. Jenks'n Steward,	Thomas J. Blanck,
Thomas Williams,	William Hertzel,	Crowell Adams,
Alfred Barmore,	Charles F. Hunter,	Henry David,
George Warner,	John O More,	J. G. Blauvelt,
Chris. Gwyer,	Matthias Bloodgood,	Peter J. Schultz,
Simon Shindler,	Eliphalet Bootman,	Albert Mann,
John P. Yelverton,	Abr'm R. Van Nest,	J. F. Van Riper,
James S. Lewis,	George Schmelzel,	James E. Hedges,
Solomon Banta,	Peter R. Christie,	Joseph H. Wood,
William Moir,	Joseph B. Miller.	

At a meeting of the Board held on 23d June, instant, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 25, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. This notice is given in pursuance of section 5 of said act of incorporation.

S. Draper, Samuel J. Glassey, S. O. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 2, 1863.

THE HENRY D. BARTO AND COMPANY'S BANK (Trumansburgh,) has this day filed in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Atlantic Bank of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to authorize the several associations to incorporate Banking Associations and individual Bankers," passed April 11, 1861. H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company offer to pay in advance their river line certificates due Sept. 15, 1863; also, the interest on their mortgage bonds due Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, 1863, deducting the Government tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum for the prepayment. Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq., No. 46 Pine-st., New-York. J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and PROCURE PATENTS, proposals for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of PAY, BOUNTY and PENSIONS. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st. WASHINGTON, D C

DIVIDENDS

INTEREST NOTICE.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863. }

By order of the Trustees, depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of *Six (6) per Cent. per Annum, free of Government tax*, will be paid, on and after the 20th instant, on all sums from $5 to $500 which have been deposited three or six months previous to this date, and on larger amounts a dividend, free of tax, at the rate of Five (5) per Cent. per Annum. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, and will draw interest as principal.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOS. P. COOPER, Secretary.

55TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have declared their usual semi-annual dividend of
TEN PER CENT
out of the earnings for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after 1st of July next.
June 11, 1863. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 25, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 1 3d-av. The Trustees have declared a Dividend to depositors of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent on sums over $500, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 22d July. Dividends not drawn will bear interest as principal.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board.
June 23, 1863. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWELVE (12) PER CENT.
Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863. }

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums over that amount, on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after the 3d Monday in July. CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK CITY, July 1, 1863. }

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed to the 8th inst. By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE No. 70 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—15STH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.
JUNE 16, 1863. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863. }

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office.
JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO. OFFICE, No. 48 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.) }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent.—free of Government tax—has this day been declared, payable on 10th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, June 26, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863. }

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 2d of July.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax. THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Sec.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Market Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholder on Monday, the 6th of July.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, ST. LOUIS, July 1, 1863. }

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company on the 30th ult., a nett dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable to New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on and after the 15th inst. R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Four (4) per cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, until when the transfer books will remain closed.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 6.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863. }

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 25th June until the morning of the 7th July next.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable, free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 9th of July, 1863. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1863. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. net, payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INS. CO., No. 41 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, June 27, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. (5) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, July 3, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER THIRD AVENUE AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P M SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE. } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, SILVANUS S. WARD, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 11, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
JUNE 20, 1863.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances. ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

WM. G. READ, ROBERT WINTHROP, } New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

F. A. DREXEL, A. J. DREXEL, J. W. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the firm of MURPHY & GRISWOLD and WARNER A. CHILDS, under the firm name of MURPHY, GRISWOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
MURPHY & GRISWOLD,
W. A. CHILDS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.
The business will be continued by MURPHY & GRISWOLD at the same place as heretofore.
MURPHY & GRISWOLD.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited copartnership heretofore existing between JOHN F. BALDWIN & JOSEPH YEOMAN, under the name of JOHN F. BALDWIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.
JOHN F. BALDWIN,
General partner.
J. YEOMAN,
Special partner.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES.

SAMARITAN'S GIFT. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

The most certain remedy ever used. Yes, a positive cure.
Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent
CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever.
Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail.
SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,
A positive and permanent cure for
Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c.
There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It reaches and eradicates it.
Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.,
J. H. EATON, No. 26 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

READY ROOFING.

In place of tin, slate or shingles, at half the cost of tin, and more durable. Put up in rolls, ready for shipment. GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, for coating over tin roofs, cheaper and better than oil paints. Estimates furnished for new roofs, and repairing leaky tin ones.
READY ROOFING COMPANY,
No. 73 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also,
10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive.
100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.
Samples of which can be seen at this office.
Bidders will state the number of books they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.
A proper guarantee must accompany the bids for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Books, &c.," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE, DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.
The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.
Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.
All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.
The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.
All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.
Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY,
GENERAL OFFICE, Milwaukee, June 25, 1863.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in Milwaukee, until Saturday, the 18th day of July, 1863, for the grading, masonry, bridging, cattle-guards, and fencing of 28 miles of the line of road extending from Columbus to the City of Portage.
The line will be divided into sections of convenient lengths, and proposals will be received for single sections, or for the whole line.
The line will be ready for the examination of contractors on and after July 6, and maps, profiles and plans, with specifications, may be examined at the Engineer's Office, in Milwaukee, on and after that date.
Parties proposing, who are unknown to the undersigned, will be required to give satisfactory references.
The work to be offered to contractors will include about 600,000 cubic yards of excavation in a desirable location of the country for doing work. PAYMENTS IN CASH.
The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals as may be deemed for their interest.
D. M. HUGHES, President,
WM. B. GILBERT, Chief Engineer.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at this office, for furnishing by contract at this depot,
1,000 suits of Zouave uniform clothing.
Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state how soon they can furnish the articles.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Zouave Uniforms," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. G., U. S. Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."
The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.
Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 38 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.
J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 7, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 3 o clock P. M., on the 9th instant, for the following articles of Stationery, viz:
147 Reams Foolscap Paper.................12 lbs.
499 Reams Letter Paper.................10 lbs.
270 Reams Note Paper.................5 lbs.
270,000 Official Envelopes, No. 9.
25,000 Official Envelopes, No. 10.
15,000 Official Envelopes, No. 12.
70,000 Official Letter.
20 Dozen quart bottles Black Ink, Maynard & Noyes' or David's.
25 Dozen small bottles Red Ink—David's.
300 Dozen Steel Pens, assorted—Gillott's.
112 Dozen Octagon Lead Pencil (black.)
50 Dozen small bottles Mucilage.
2 Dozen spools Red Tape.
400 Memorandum Books (large size.)
All the above mentioned articles to be of the best quality of their kinds, and to be packed in shipping order, and delivered at such place as may be required at the expense of the supplier. All to be ready in fifteen days from date hereof.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MANSION HOUSE, BROOKLYN.

This house is on the Brooklyn Heights, in Hicks-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries; is easy of access, well located, well ventilated, and well adapted for families or single gentlemen, wishing to enjoy a healthy, cool location for the Summer. The table well supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and terms moderate.
EDWIN R. YALE.

COLUMBIA HALL,

NEW-LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.,
Is open for families and the public generally.
A. PARSONS, Proprietor.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT—for twelve boys only, under fourteen, at Litchfield, Conn., where mountain air, healthful amusements, personal comforts and thorough instruction are happily combined, may be secured at moderate charge by calling on Dr RICHARDS, the Principal, and F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., first floor, where particulars will be furnished.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that has chartered the little steamer LAURA, to connect with the steamboat J. O. BEERS, on and after July 3, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-street at 6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare, 50c.
J. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the season. Sea view and location unsurpassed. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad steamboats leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. daily. Time two hours.
J. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

THE "WINDERMERE HOUSE"—GREENwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y.—Beautiful mountain and lake scenery, cool, buoyant, healthful atmosphere, fine fishing, boating, &c. Through tickets to the house, via Erie Railway to Warwick, or Chesterville, foot of Chambers-st., per 7 A. M. (express) or 4 P. M. trains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 34th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOAT WILLIAM KENT, with her splendid saloons and state rooms; also, the new and splendid steamboat SCRANTON, to charter for excursions, with or without double-deck barge; also, Florida Grove. Apply to WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 6 Whitehall-st.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SIDEwheel steamboats, and the barges Rhinebeck, Lexington and Edmund F. Dean. Also, Florida and Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Apply at the office, No 382 West-st., cor. of Barrow.
H. MALLAN.

FISHING BANKS.—STEAMER MARYLAND, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, leaves Grand-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7:30; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7:50; Dey-st., (Pier No. 20 North River,) 8:20, daily. Fare 50 cents. Music, bait, lines, &c., on board.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUDson River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

SHIPPING

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.................65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.
First Cabin from.................$95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table.................$70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin.................$50
Steerage, with superior accommodations.................30
Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.

SCREW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company will dispatch the following first-class full powered screw steamers
FROM NEW-YORK:
For Liverpool, direct.
OLYMPUS.................WEDNESDAY.................24th June.
HECLA.................WEDNESDAY.................8th July.
SIDON.................WEDNESDAY.................22d July.
And every alternate WEDNESDAY.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons.
Rates of passage to Liverpool:
Cabin.................$80 00
Steerage.................32 50
Rates of passage from Queenstown or Liverpool:
Steerage, 6 Guineas, or $30.
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION,
No 40 Fulton-st.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin.................$126
Second Cabin.................88
Steerage.................25
For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 11.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side wheel United States Mail Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.
N. B. The new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL, commander, will follow the MORNING STAR, and sail for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, July 22.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON,
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.................Saturday.................July 11
CITY OF WASHINGTON.................Saturday.................July 18
EDINBURGH.................Saturday.................July 25
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS full-powered, iron screw steamer SHANNON, Commander H. HARRIS, R. N. R., 2,864 tons burden, 450 horse-power, will sail July 11, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (very superior accommodations) $90, including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free.
Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5.
An experienced Surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED in a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and piano. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PLEASANT AND healthy location among the Highlands of the Hudson, accessible by steamboat or railroad. Two or three families can be accommodated on moderate terms. Apply, by mail, to P. MEKEEL, Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

BOARD, WITH FURNISHED ROOMS, can be had for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen, at Bloomfield, N. J. Call upon or address WM. CRUTTENDEN.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO BOARDERS will be taken in a private family, near Fort Greene place, Brooklyn; young gentlemen preferred. House with all the modern improvements. Address E. A. N., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire a parlor and bedroom, with a family without young children, in the upper part of the City, between West 30th and 40th sts., and near to 5th or 6th avs. No one need apply where late dinners are served. Address, postpaid Box No. 1,580 Post-office, New-York, stating location and terms.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

TO LET—A FEW WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, in the desirable location No. 132 East 14th-st., near Irving-place. References exchanged.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 60 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT
For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE!

Consisting of steamers
1863. PLANET, METEOR, 1863.
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.
One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.
Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.
The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.
For further information see season cards.

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.,

and intermediate landings.
The large and commodious steamboat,
WYOMING,
Will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of Barclay-st. N. Y., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2½ P. M.
Passage, 25c. Freight taken at most reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1863.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 169 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. —The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st.; making usual landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11 30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6 10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12 40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:23 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c.
Manufactured by ROBERT PATON,
No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 539 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG MAN, IN EASY CIRCUMSTANCES, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady with a view to matrimony; she must be refined, intelligent, and of good society; photographs desired. Address M. M., Jersey City Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK
Commencing MONDAY, July 6 1863.
ONE WEEK MORE,
ONE WEEK MORE,
ONE WEEK MORE,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
GENERAL TOM THUMB,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE,
and the world-renowned
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT,
the three SMALLEST MEN AND WOMEN ever known on the face of the globe.
This is positively their
LAST WEEK AT THE MUSEUM,
LAST WEEK AT THE MUSEUM,
as they appear in Stamford, Conn., on Monday, July 13, Norwalk, 14, Danbury, 15 and 16, and Bridgeport 17 and 18, previous to sailing for Europe. Such a
FAMILY OF ELFIN HUMANITY
FAMILY OF ELFIN HUMANITY
is the greatest curiosity and wonder in the world, less than a quarter the size of ordinary people, yet
PERFECT IN FORM AND FEATURE,
INTELLIGENT, EDUCATED, AFFABLE,
and every way agreeable. They will be on exhibition every day and evening.
EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK.
in the Lecture Room, every part of which is free to all visitors, they appear in their wedding dresses and other costumes, and various characters, and remain on exhibition till 12½ o'clock.
AFTERNOON and EVENING, beside their exhibition on the platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, at 2, 5, 7½ and 9 o'clock, they appear in the Lecture Room, between the acts of the play, in a variety of costumes and characters. Also to be seen
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a million other wonders.
The Manager has the satisfaction of announcing an engagement with
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
The best company of
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, and
COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS,
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS, and
COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS
in the country. It is composed of the best talent of
TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES,
TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES,
the best singers, dancers and comic operatic artists to be found in America or the world.
They give their inimitable performances
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING at 7½.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Great success of the Comedy Company under the management of
MISS EMILY THORNE and
MR. MARK SMITH.
The great comedian,
MR. SETCHELL,
received with roars of laughter.
TO-NIGHT will be presented, for the third time,
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.
WANTED, 1,000 MILLINERS,
AND
SKETCHES IN INDIA,
Introducing
Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, Sol. Smith, Jr., T. E. Morris, Boyd, Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Mrs. Floyd, and other talented artists.
Doors open at 7, commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock.
In active rehearsal, a new burlesque, written for this Company.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S

EIGHTH-AVENUE
CHEAP STORE,
GREAT CLOSING
OUT SALE.
$45,000 WORTH OF LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACE SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, STRAW GOODS AND YANKEE NOTIONS.
STORE CLOSED
UNTIL THURSDAY, JULY 9,
IN ORDER TO MARK DOWN
THE PRICES.
ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL HEALTH.
CLOSING OUT RIBBONS, 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c. yard.
CLOSING OUT RIBBONS, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c. yard.
FLOWERS, 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c. spray.
SILK ILLUSIONS, 3c., 5c. yard.
FRENCH CRAPES, 12½c. yard.
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
STRAW BONNETS, 6c. to $3.
CLOSING SPLIT STRAWS, 12c. to $1 50.
CLOSING NEAPOLITANS, 25c. to $1 25.
CLOSING STRAW BONNETS, 15c. to 50c.
CLOSING BLOOMERS and SHAKERS, 12c. to 25c.
CLOSING FINE BLOOMERS, 31c. to 75c.
LESS THAN OLD PRICES.
CLOSING PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, 65c., 75c., $1, $1 25.
LACE SHAWLS.
50 cents on the dollar.
CLOSING ALL SILK LACE SHAWLS, $1 25 to $3.
CLOSING ALL SILK LACE SHAWLS, $3 25 to $6.
GREAT SACRIFICE.
CLOSING SILK LACE MANTILLAS, $1 75 to $3.
CLOSING SILK LACE MANTILLAS, $3 50 to $8.
CLEARING SALE COMMENCES
THURSDAY, 10 A. M.
CLOSING LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, 6c. to 15c.
CLOSING GENTS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c. to 25.
CLOSING MISSES' and BOYS' HANDKERCHIEFS, 4c., 5c., 6c.
10,000 EXTRA FINE HANDKERCHIEFS,
ALL MARKED DOWN.
FEARFUL SACRIFICE IN THE
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
THOUSANDS OF COLLARS, 3c. to $1 50.
THOUSANDS OF BANDS, 3c. to 75c.
HUNDREDS OF SETS, 25c. to $1 50.
THOUSANDS OF VEILS, 6c. to $1.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF
BLOND LACES, LINEN EDGINGS, 1c. per yard.
GOODS SOLD AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED.
5,000 PARIS LACE MITTS, 5c. per pair, up.
10,000 PAIRS GLOVES, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
IMMENSE STOCK OF HOSIERY.
CLOSING OUT HOSIERY, at 3c., 5c., 6c., 8c.
CLOSING OUT HOSIERY, at 10c., 12c., 15c., 18c.
CLOSING OUT HOSIERY, at 20c., 22c., 25c., 28c.
CLOSING OUT FINE LISLE HOSE, 20c.
15,000 FANS CLOSING OUT, 3c., 4c., 6c., to $1.
ENTIRE STOCK CLOSING OUT.
SPOOL COTTON CLOSING OUT, 5c., 10c. per dozen.
EXCELLENT 200 YARD COTTON, 3c. spool
BEST 200 YARD, WARRANTED equal to Coates' or Clark's, 4c.
CLOSING OUT LOT OF CLARK'S COTTON, 3c.
CLOSING BEST CROCHET COTTON, 3c. spool.
CLOSING BEST DARNING, ON SPOOLS, 1c.
FRENCH WORKING COTTONS, 1c.
SWAN BILL HOOKS AND EYES, 1c. card.
CLOSING LOT OF PINS, 1c paper.
BEST ALPACA BRAIDS, 18c. dozen.
CLOSING OUT SKIRT BRAIDS, 3c.
SEWING SILKS, TWO SKEINS FOR 1c.
SEWING SILK ON SPOOLS, 1c. spool.
CLOSING LINEN AND TWILLED TAPES, 1c., 2c.
WITH QUANTITIES OF EVERY KIND OF GOODS,
ALL TO BE SOLD OFF.
STORE REOPENS, THURSDAY, 10 A. M.
WM. KINZEY,
NOS. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AV.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

Selling off, the stock of STRAW GOODS, at closing-out prices. We also continue receiving daily novelties in BLOOMERS, both sea-side and promenade. White and Colored SHAKERS, 12, 18 and 25 cents each.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
DRABS, WHITES, MEXIQUES, every color and shade, at 10, 13, 18, 25, 31, 44 and 56 cents per yard; very much below last month's prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

All our stock of MILLINERY SILKS and LACES reduced in prices.
Auction lots of COLLARS, SETTS, SLEEVES and LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very cheap.
5,000 LINEN COLLARS, new shapes, at 4 and 6 cents each.
10,000 pairs of SILK TWISTED MITTS below last year's prices. Cheapest KID GLOVES in the City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

New WHITE, BLACK and COLORED OSTRICH FEATHERS. Also, new styles of FRENCH FLOWERS, DRESS and STRAW TRIMMINGS.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,

You can purchase cut lengths of
MILLINERY GOODS
Cheaper than down town Jobbers sell
WHOLE PIECES.
700 cartoons of RIBBONS
and
500 cases of STRAW GOODS,
unusually cheap to-day.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Fifth block east from the BOWERY.

R. H. MACY.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.

On and after MONDAY, the 6th inst., we shall offer at retail, 5 cases fine French Organdy Muslins, at 12½ cents, worth 37½ cents.
5 Cases Superfine, at 15 cents, worth 50 cents.
W. JACKSON, Importers of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.................Wm. Wheatley.
Begins at 8; concludes at 20 minutes to 11.
1863.
THE ATTRACTION OF THE CITY.
John Brougham's grand romantic drama, entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
Now in the
SIXTH WEEK
OF ITS
TRIUMPHANT CAREER,
AND
NO DIMINUTION
IN THE NIGHTLY THRONGS,
To witness the
MOST DISTINGUISHED SUCCESS
KNOWN TO THE METROPOLIS FOR YEARS.
The celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist,
Mr. COLLINS,
Who has purchased the sole right for the production of this splendid play in America, as
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the song "Wine, bright wine," and "While there's life there's hope"
Mr. WM. WHEATLEY,
In his remarkable personation of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
UNAPPROACHABLE CAST
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
ORIGINAL MUSIC,
NEW COSTUMES,
MECHANICAL EFFECTS
AND FURNITURE.
With the most complete
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET
IN THE COUNTRY.
Musical Conductor.................HARVEY D. DODWORTH
Box-office open daily, from 8 till 5, where seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

IRVING HALL.

THE STEREOPTICON.
The great success attending this wonderful exhibition has induced the management to continue it during this week. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PROGRAMMES
EACH EVENING,
And WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
AFTERNOON.
Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos. Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN THIS DREADFUL WAR is ended," by FOSTER; "Dear One I Think of Thee," LAURENCE; "Nora Dearest," PARKHURST; "I'd Dream for Ever More," BISHOP. All of which are first class songs. Price 25 cents each. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.
Warerooms No. 1 1 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class, for sale low, to let, or by installments. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, the nearest approach to an organ, in great variety, $80 to $400. J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

A FIRST-CLASS TENOR OR BARITONE singer is wanted to act as precentor in a Church up town. Salary liberal. Apply at PELTON'S Piano Rooms, No. 841 Broadway, from 3 to 5 P. M., this week.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6½, 7 and 7¼ octave.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,

Is a reliable Educational Exchange.
For all who seek well qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For *giving* Parents information of good Schools.
NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.
Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 435, 437, 439, Fifth-av.
New-York, will reopen
WEDNESDAY, Sept 9.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY
BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park,
WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French School, No 3 West 3 th-st., second door from the 5th av., will reopen on the 15th of September.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN DESIRES a position as teacher in a ladies' boarding and day school, in some healthy location in the vicinity of New-York. Would have no objection to purchase the entire interest, if all matters were agreeable. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—IN HARLEM, ON THE EVENING OF THE 4th, while passing from 12 th-st. and 4th-av to Mount Morris, a black belt with steel clasp, to which were attached a lady's gold watch, neck chain and a gentleman's small diamond pin. Whoever will return them to Mr. J. D. BUCKOUT, at No. 125 Warren-st., or to Mrs. E. C. WEEKS, 128th-st., near 4th-av, will be liberally rewarded.

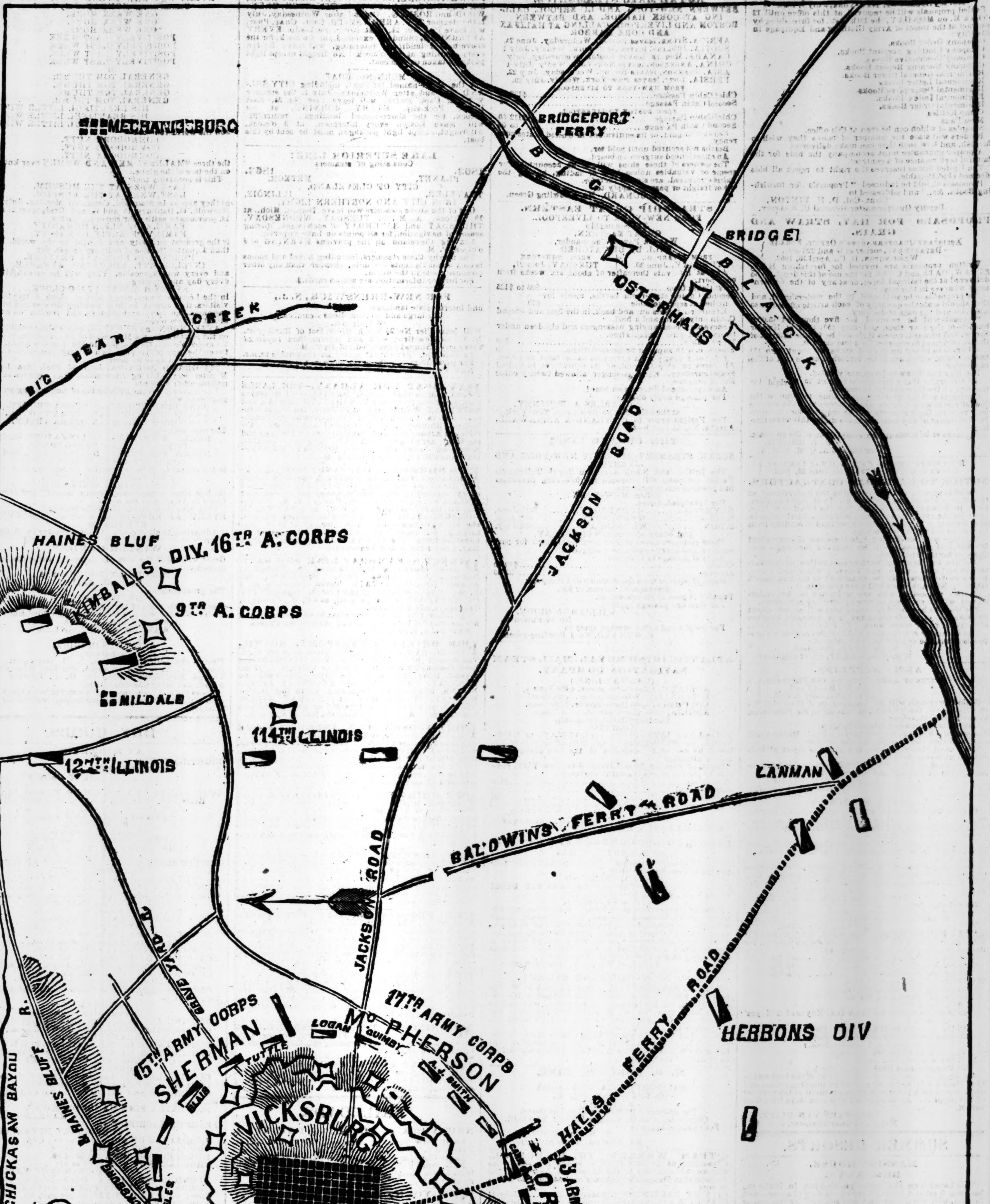
CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH,
No. 63 Beaver-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IN MYRTLE-AV., Brooklyn, a small gray shaggy sky terrier DOG; had on a collar, marked R. Hoe, No. 39 East 16th-st., New-York. Any one returning the dog to that address, or to No. 241 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will receive a reward of $5.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

LOST—BETWEEN EIGHTH AND SIXTEENTH sts., 4th-av. and the Brevoort House, a MINIATURE PAINTING ON IVORY. Any person who will return the same to the office of the Brevoort House, will be handsomely rewarded.

THE REBEL WORKS AROUND VICKSBURGH.



THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

Continued from First Page.

ry. After that fort was taken, it was determined to attack Fort Donelson. The gunboats were to go round and up the Cumberland River, while the army was to move overland from Fort Henry to Fort Donelson.

The roads were the worst ever known, and almost any other General, or any other troops, would have despaired of moving. But they did move. The country knows the result—Donelson fell. The enemy, 20,000 strong, behind his intrenchments, succumbed before the unrelenting bravery and vigor of our troops, no more than 28,000 being engaged. We took there, more than 16,000 prisoners.

While the capture of Donelson filled the country with joy, there was a cruel disposition to withhold from Gen. Grant the meed of gratitude and praise so justly his due. Captious criticisms were indulged in that he did not make the attack properly, and that if he had done differently the work might have been better accomplished. Success could be no test of merit with him. And there was a more grievous suggestion touching his habits that has infused itself in the public mind everywhere. There never was a more atrocious slander upon a brave and noble-minded man, for he never indulges in the use of intoxicating liquor, and is an example of temperance.

The battle of Pittsburgh Landing was his next engagement. This he fought with forty thousand men against eighty thousand of the flower of the rebel army, led by their most distinguished generals. The contest, though a bloody one, resulted in a signal victory for our arms, as on the evening of the second day's fighting the enemy commenced a retreat, which soon degenerated into a perfect rout. Their loss was three to our two in men, and in much greater proportion in the demoralization of an army which follows a defeat.

The triumphal march of Gen. Grant from Port Gibson to the Big Black, and his five great victories, as he swept through Jackson, the capital of Mississippi, prior to his investment of Vicksburgh, need not but a passing allusion. Every incident of the brilliant and rapid campaign is well remembered.

In the face of what seemed insurmountable obstacles, he has for weary weeks prosecuted the siege of this obstinately-defended city—conducting his operations with courage, sagacity and humanity—until at last complete success has rewarded his energy, his genius and his skill.

Vicksburgh is taken—its strong garrison has unconditionally surrendered. All honor to Gen. Grant and to the valorous army that he has led to victory!

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Great Jubilation—Speeches by the President, Secretary Stanton, Gen. Halleck and Others.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, July 7.

The Cabinet was in regular session to-day Admiral Porter's Vicksburgh dispatch was received by Secretary Welles, and read to the President. The news immediately spread throughout the city, creating intense and joyous excitement. Flags were displayed from all the Departments, and crowds assembled with cheers. Secretary Stanton issued an order for a salute of one hundred guns.

The fall of Vicksburgh, conjointly with the Gettysburgh successes, is regarded as the turning point in the war. The President and high officials express a determination that the campaign shall not slacken off in consequence, but be carried on with renewed vigor. This sentiment is urged upon them by Messrs. Hamlin, Wilson, Chandler, Washburne and other prominent loyalists now in town.

The President gratulates himself on his inflexible resistance to the efforts once made to induce him to remove Gen. Grant. He always believed in Grant's genius and energy, and is now rewarded for his decision in his favor. Hon. Elihu Washburne, Grant's nearest personal friend, who defended him last Winter in the House, is overjoyed at the result of the siege.

At 8 P. M., a crowd assembled in front of the National Hotel, and marched up Pennsylvania-avenue, headed by the Marine Band, to the executive Mansion, and serenaded, and enthusiastically cheered the President, with repeated cheers for Gens. Grant, Meade, Rosecrans, the Armies of the Union, etc. The President appeared at the window, amid loud cheers, and said:

"Fellow-Citizens: I am very glad indeed to see you to-night, and yet I will not say I thank you for this call but I do most sincerely thank Almighty God for the occasion on which you have called. [Cheers.] How long ago is it? Eighty odd years since on the Fourth of July for the first time in the history of the world a nation, by its representatives, assembled and declared as a self-evident truth, 'that all men are created equal.' [Cheers.] That was the birthday of the United States of America. Since then the Fourth of July has had several very peculiar recognitions. The two most distinguished men in the framing and support of the Declaration were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams—the one having penned it, and the other sustained it the most forcibly in debate—the only two of the fifty-five who sustained it being elected President of the United States. Precisely fifty years after they put their hands to the paper, it pleased Almighty God to take both from this stage of action. This was indeed an extraordinary and remarkable event in our history. Another President, five years after, was called from this stage of existence on the same day and month of the year; and now in this last 4th of July, just passed. When we have a gigantic rebellion at the bottom of which is an effort to overthrow the principle that all men were created equal, we have the surrender of a most powerful position and army on that very day, [Cheers,] and not only so, but in a succession of battles in Pennsylvania, near to us. Through three days, so rapidly fought that they might be called one great battle on the first, second and third of the month of July: and on the 4th the cohorts of those who opposed the Declaration that all men are created equal, "turned tail" and run. [Long continued cheers.] Gentlemen, this is a glorious theme, and the occasion for a speech, but I am not prepared to make one worthy of the occasion. I would like to speak in terms of praise due to the many brave officers and soldiers who have fought in the cause of the Union and liberties of their country from the beginning of the war. These are trying occasions, not only in success, but for the want of success. I dislike to mention the name of one single officer, lest I might do wrong to those I might forget. Recent events bring up glorious names, and particularly prominent ones; but these I will not mention. Having said this much, I will now take the music."

At the close of the President's speech the crowd proceeded to the War Department, and serenaded and cheered Mr. Stanton. The Secretary appeared on the steps, and made a short, stirring speech. He said that something under two years ago, on receipt of an offer of conditional surrender from a rebel army, the General in command replied: "I propose to move immediately on your works." The same General again moved on the enemy's works, and the result is Vicksburgh. He paid many flattering compliments to Gen. Grant, also to Gen. Meade. He concluded with saying, "The same strategy, the same bravery, the same indomitable zeal, which have driven the enemy from the banks of the Mississippi, and the banks of the Susquehanna, will, in a very short period, drive every armed rebel from the field, and every Copperhead to his den."

The Secretary next introduced Major-Gen. Halleck, who was received with applause. He alluded to the time when he first took command of the Western army, two years ago. Since then Grant had been under his command. He had fought fifteen battles and won fifteen victories. He was in Vicksburgh on the Fourth, he will be in Port Hudson to-morrow or next day. [Renewed cheering.]

After Gen. Halleck finished speaking, he was succeeded by Messrs. Wilkinson, Wilson and Washburne, who gave an account of Gen. Grant's career; and the Jim Lane branch from the main crowd called on Mr. Seward, who spoke some minutes.

Mr. Seward said, that in his efforts to crush the rebellion, he had abandoned party and friends, and had taken Andrew Johnson as his file leader. Speaking of his devotion to his country, he added that no human being could ever make him the recipient of any favor from the nation after the close of the rebellion. He had determined that, for one, he would not be swerved from his path by the lust for power, under which patriotism was so blighted.

REJOICING IN NEW-YORK.

Albany, Tuesday, July 7.

By order of the Adjutant-General, two salutes of thirty-four guns each were fired to-day—one in honor of our victory in Pennsylvania, and the other for the fall of Vicksburgh. To-night there is an impromptu demonstration by the citizens. Guns are exploding, bells ringing, and with music and fireworks, the demonstration will be kept up until a late hour by an immense gathering of both sexes.

Syracuse, Tuesday, July 7.

A grand impromptu celebration is taking place here, to-night, in honor of our victories. There is a mass-meeting in Hanover-square. A salute of 100 guns is thundering. All the bells of the city are ringing. There is a parade by the Davis Guards, and fireworks, bonfires, and illuminations flame in all the principal streets. Such a scene of enthusiasm and rejoicing was never known.

Utica, Tuesday, July 7.

The fall of Vicksburgh has been celebrated here by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, and every display of popular joy.

REJOICING IN NEW-JERSEY.

Burlington, N. J., Tuesday, July 7.

The glorious news of the surrender of Vicksburgh was received here amid the ringing of the church bells and a salute of one hundred guns. The most intense enthusiasm prevails. The Union League rooms and several private residences are illuminated.

REJOICING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Tuesday, July 7.

The news of the surrender of Vicksburgh appeared to cause more joyous excitement in Boston than any previous event of the war. Bells were rung, cheers given, and congratulations exchanged generally.

At Newburyport the bells were rung, and a salute of one hundred guns fired.

Dispatches from many quarters describe similar demonstrations of joy and gratitude for the glorious result.

REJOICING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 7—2 P. M.

The State House bell is ringing a joyful pea over the capture of Vicksburgh.

All the fire-bells in the city are also now ringing, by direction of the Mayor, sent through the police telegraph.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 7.

The newspaper offices are illuminated this evening. The *Ledger* building has stars placed along the entire front. The *North American* has the word "Victory." The *Bulletin* and other offices are tastefully decorated in honor of the victory. Numerous private dwellings and other edifices are illuminated.

REJOICING IN NEW-HAVEN.

New-Haven, Conn., Tuesday, July 7.

There is great rejoicing in this city over the news of the capture of Vicksburgh.

A National salute is now being fired upon the Public Square by direction of the Mayor.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE, located in Plattekill, Ulster County, a few miles from Newburgh and Milton. For reference, &c., address Dr HEATH, No. 647 Broadway, or to ALFRED BRADY, No. 121 Thomson-st., New-York.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and far superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the
UNITED STATES.

RUBIA MILLS,
Nos. 353 and 355 Washington-st.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG man as entry-clerk in a wholesale fancy-goods house. Salary small. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 4,879 N. Y. P. O.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of Health. "But how?" you ask
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the Stomach, and sustain
The Nerves, the servants of the brain.
The Liver keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the inner man,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time.
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"Hostetter's Bitters," we reply,
Is Health's supreme protection—try!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the surest antidote.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTER

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb:
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
Hostetter's Bitters—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
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As Health's most potent element

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